

# J. M. RICH & CO. LEFT

## NOT THE FIRST TIME IN OUR LIVES FOR WE ALL MAKE MISTAKES!

The prospects a month ago for a definite settlement of the silver question seemed then even nearer than now. Our buyers in New York were tempted with desirable merchandise from people who wanted to realize money, no matter how great the sacrifice. Hundreds of cases of the most desirable importations of this season's foreign goods were sold to us for a mere fraction over their dutiable cost. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of American goods and of the very best character of American merchandise was secured by us. Manufacturers had to realize ready cash at any cost in order to pay their starving hands. These are the facts in the case. We have too many goods and too little money. Therefore, fill your purses tomorrow and PAY OUR STORE A VISIT.

### Fancy Dress Silks.

Tomorrow we offer 100 pieces of Fancy Figure Dress Novelty Silks, imported to sell from \$1.50 to \$3 a yard. All the extreme late effects in High Art Novelty for street or visiting suits.

\$1 a yard.

### Satins.

We have been looking back a lot of those exquisite Colored Satins for which \$1.25 has been paid; tomorrow they go at

75c a yard.

### Evening Silks.

Our stock is replete with all the best things for Evening Wear. 60 pieces Crinkled Silks, lovely style.

Only 75c a yard.

### Woolen Dress Goods.

At \$10.00  
We offer tomorrow, choice of 69 imported Novelty Pattern Suits, not one in the lot worth less than \$15, and many as high as \$25. 70 pieces all-wool 40-inch Poplins, Epsinglins, Compuers and Whipcords, easily worth \$1; Monday on sale at

50c a yard.

At 39c.

A lot of all-wool Hop Sackings and English Homespuns, have sold in this market at 60c.

Yours at 39c.

2,000 yards Hop Sackings, Bourrette Novelty, Stripes and Jacquard Fancy Dress Goods; nearly all wool and never offered before for less than 25c; special

At 15c a yard.

1,000 Remnants and Dress lengths of all classes Dress Goods

At Half-price.

At 39c.

English Whipcords and Storm Serges, goods that have been selling and are worth 75c a yard.

Big lot Black and White Novelty, from 50c to \$1.50 a yard.

### Black Dress Goods.

The prices named here are about half the value of the article. Extra heavy double width Storm Serge, 34c.

54-inch Imported Broadcloth, 83c.

Brilliant for Skirts, 57c.

One of the best known makes of Silk Warp Henrietta, full 46 inches wide, 80c.

14 styles in Satin-figured Brocades and Stripes, your choice 70c.

46-inch Silk-finish Henrietta, 69c.

### Millinery.

Nearly 3,000 fine French Felt and English Hats, all new, worth \$1 to \$1.50; choice 44c.

450 Cloth and Straw Sailor Hats for children and ladies, 9c.

500 new high-crown Felt Sailors, black and navy, worth \$1 for 50c.

Special sale Trimmed Hats, \$1.98 and \$4.98, guaranteed to be the worth double in any other house in the south.

All \$25 and \$30 Hats on Monday for \$12.50.

All \$15 and \$16 Hats on Monday for \$8.

### Children's Dept.

Boys' Suits at Cut Prices.

Special lot very fine navy and black double-breasted Suits, from 5 to 14 years, worth \$11 for \$6.98.

Special sale extra good School Suits, from 4 to 14 years, for \$3.99, worth double.

Boys' Polo Caps Monday 5c.

Boys' Military and Yachting Caps 20c.

Boys' Alpine and Derby Hats 50c.

Special Sale of fine Pattern Dresses for Girls from 6 to 12 years at actual cost.

Girls' Dresses, 48c to \$10.

Girls' School and Dress Hats for Monday and Tuesday's Special Sale.

### Gloaks, Wraps, Etc.

New Cloaks.

New Wraps.

New Long Coats.

New Furs.

New Suits.

New Silk Waists.

New Shawls.

New Opera Wraps.

The very latest designs, the best makes and the best fitting Garments shown anywhere. Prices are about half what they should be.

50 Braid and Fur-Trimmed Cloth Capes at \$11.95, worth \$18.

379 extra long Cloth Wraps at \$13.75, worth \$22.50.

500 Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets, in browns, greens, fairs and blacks, at \$9.35 each.

135 Columbian Cloth Capes at \$7.50 each.

19 Imported Seal Plush Capes, with the "Worth" Collar, at \$28 each; real value, \$65.

Ladies' all-wool Cloth Jackets, large collars, with fur edging, at \$4.98 each.

Misses' Novelty Cloth Jackets, double collars, at \$7.50 each.

Big lot of Children's Wool Reefers, at \$1.23 each; cheap.

83 Misses and Children's long-caped Coats, special drives at \$6 each.

Small lot of Ladies' light-weight Jackets at \$5 each; worth \$10 to \$15.

New lot of Ready-made Suits, splendid values, from \$5 to \$20 a suit.

Big drive in all-wool Serge Blazer Suits at \$5 a suit, worth \$15.

Ribbons.

Sale of fine Silk Ribbons.

Several thousand yards all-Silk, plain and fancy, 13c.

Infants' Dept.

Special purchase of long and short

100 Embroidered Cradle Afghans, worth \$2 and \$2.50 each, choice 75c.

Japanese and Oriental Dept.

98c sale of Bric-a-Brac, worth \$2.

500 yards good style Dress Satines, have been selling at 10c and 12 1/2c; Monday at 7 1/2c a yard.

200 pieces Onting Flannels and Tuffed Novelty, worth 12 1/2c; Monday at 3c a yard.

2 cases Standard Dress Calicoes, 7c value; limited quantity to customer tomorrow at 3c a yard.

Wash Goods.

10,000 yards Fall Style Dress Ginghams, 12 1/2c kind for 8c a yard.

5,000 yards good style Dress Satines, have been selling at 10c and 12 1/2c; Monday at 7 1/2c a yard.

200 pieces Onting Flannels and Tuffed Novelty, worth 12 1/2c; Monday at 3c a yard.

2 cases Standard Dress Calicoes, 7c value; limited quantity to customer tomorrow at 3c a yard.

300 yards Roller Toweling at 5c a yard.

200 dozen Bath Towels, large size, at 12 1/2c each; real 20c grade.

100 6-4 Double Chenille Table Covers, heavy fringe, at \$1.39, sold elsewhere at \$2.50.

25 dozen Linen Buffet Scarfs, 72-inch, in colors and white, at 40c; real value, \$1.

1 case 11-4 Marseille Pattern Spreads, the \$1.35 quality at 87c each.

75 11-4 extra weight Marseille designs Counterpanes; they are \$2.50 grade; Monday \$1.50; limit not over two to each customer.

50 dozen 20x40 Cream Damask Towels; they are the 20c grade; Monday at 12 1/2c; limit not over half dozen to a customer.

### Shoes.

Here our stock is large—entirely too large. We must reduce hence the exceedingly great cut in all classes of footwear.

Children's Spring-Heel Dongola Kid Button Shoes, at \$1; reduced from \$1.50.

Misses' Spring-Heel School Shoes at \$1.35, worth \$2.

Monday we offer 1,000 pairs Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, worth from \$3 to \$4.50, at only \$1.98 a pair.

Ladies' Shoes, handsewed and the finest of French Kid, at \$2.98, cheap at \$5.

Boys' School Shoes at \$1, worth \$1.50.

500 pairs Men's handsewed Shoes, congress and bats, were sold last week at \$4; a big leader tomorrow at \$2.98.

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Knit Skirts, in black, pink and blue, 50c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of embroidery and tucks, 39c.

Ladies' Knit Skirts, in black and colors, all wool, at \$1.

Ladies' Brilliant Skirts, superior quality, with silk ruffles, \$4.50 each.

Ladies' long Flannel Skirts, with plaited ruffle; a bargain at \$1.

High's Own Corset, the only \$1 Corset in the market sold for 50c.

Gents' Furnishings

Underwear Dept.

Men's Undyed Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$2 per suit, at \$2 1/2c.

Ladies' Pure Lamb's Wool Vests, worth 75c and \$1, at 50c.

Men's 4-ply 1900 Linnen Cuffs worth 40c, at 12 1/2c a pair.

Men's fine 100% Wool Shirts and Drawers, that are worth \$2.50 per suit, at 75c each.

Men's Teck Scarfs and 4-in-hand Ties, 500 dozen just received of new shapes and patterns, worth 50c, at 25c each.

Men's fine Cashmere Shirts and Drawers bought to sell at \$5 per suit, yours for Monday at \$1.45 per garment.

Ladies and Children's Underwear.

275 dozen Ladies' fine heavy Swiss Ribbed Vests, worth 50c, at 25c each.

Ladies' Pure Lamb's Wool Vests that are worth \$1, at 50c each.

Ladies' Full Fashioned Natural Wool Vests, have never sold under \$1.25, at 75c each.

Ladies' Fine White and Natural Wool Union Suits, worth \$3 per suit, at \$1.89 suit.

Children's Natural Wool Shirts, 16c up.

Hosiery.

108 dozen Misses' Fast Black Hose, double heel and toe, 17c a pair.

100 dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, at 25c, worth 40c.

60 dozen Ladies' Fleece-lined Hose at 25c; good value at 40c.

90 dozen Gents' French Balbriggan half Hose, only 12 1/2c a pair.

Ladies' heavy weight fast Black Onyx Hose at 25c, worth 40c.

Linen.

78 dozen 22 1/2x45 Double Huck Towels; they are the 40c goods reduced to 25c.

10 pieces Cream Damask, 60 inch, at 29c; good value at 40c.

13 pieces Turkey Red Damask at 30c; the 50c grade.

18 dozen Fringed Table Sets, 2x2 1/2 yards; 1 dozen Napkins to match, at \$2.29 set.

500 yards Roller Toweling at 5c a yard.

200 dozen Bath Towels, large size, at 12 1/2c each; real 20c grade.

100 6-4 Double Chenille Table Covers, heavy fringe, at \$1.39, sold elsewhere at \$2.50.

25 dozen Linen Buffet Scarfs, 72-inch, in colors and white, at 40c; real value, \$1.

1 case 11-4 Marseille Pattern Spreads, the \$1.35 quality at 87c each.

75 11-4 extra weight Marseille designs Counterpanes; they are \$2.50 grade; Monday \$1.50; limit not over two to each customer.

50 dozen 20x40 Cream Damask Towels; they are the 20c grade; Monday at 12 1/2c; limit not over half dozen to a customer.

### Blankets.

Good warm Blankets and all styles of Comforts. Blankets from \$1 to \$25 a pair.

TOMORROW:

171 pairs California 11-4 all-wool Blankets, worth \$8.50; they have been in the window and are slightly mussed; special tomorrow at \$4.50 a pair.

100 pairs white Wool 11-4 Blankets, soiled, worth \$3; half price tomorrow, \$1.50 a pair.

10 bales good Bed Comforts at 75c each.

5 bales good Comforts, satine-lined, at \$1.79.

29 real Eiderdown Quilts at \$3.39 each, worth \$7.

Eiderdown Quilts, silk-lined, at \$9.90, worth \$15.

Fine California Blankets, extra large size, at \$9.90, truly worth \$12.50.

Domestics.

Tomorrow we offer Standard Bleached 10-4 Sheeting at 12 1/2c a yard; worth 22 1/2c.

5,000 yards Unbleached Canton Flannel, 10c quality, Monday at 6c a yard.

Notion Specials.

1,000 25c real Bristle Solid back Tooth Brushes at 10c.

500 Solid Silver Sword Stick Pins at 10c each.

Crabapple Extract at 25c ounce.

200 sets Combs, Mirrors and Hair Brushes, Aluminum cases, wholesale price \$5, our price \$1.98 set.

200 fine Aluminum Picture Frames, Mirrors, Card Receivers, Ink Stands, etc., worth \$1.50 each; to be given away at 40c each.

1,000 Napkin Rings and Pin Trays to go at 1c each.

5,000 of the newest and most attractive novels, all popular authors, worth 50c; to sell at 10c each.

Best 6-cord Spool Cotton at 1c spool.

Best Needles made to go at 1c paper.

100 dozen Gents and Ladies' Hem-stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs to go at 9c each.

75 dozen Gents and Ladies' Hem-stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs to go at 9c each.

75 dozen Gents' and Ladies' Hem-stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs to go at 9c each.

100 Russian Leather Purses, with card case combined, worth \$1 each, to go at 48c each.

Garpets. Garpets.

A GRAND SPECIAL SALE of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums, Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres, Shades and Poles.

These are a few pointers:

Annulster Carpets, worth \$1.75 a yard, reduced to \$1.35; made, laid and lined.

Moquette Carpets, \$1.15, made, laid and lined; a new lot of these just come in.

25 rolls Body Brussels Carpets at \$1 a yard, worth \$1.35.

A complete line of Brussels Carpets, with borders to match, only 85c a yard.

20 rolls of Tapestry Brussels, made and laid at 60c; the 75c kind.

All wool Ingrain Carpets this week at 70c a yard, made and laid.

30 rolls Ingrain Carpets to sell at 50c a yard; considered good value at 65c.

5 rolls of our 50c Mattings to sell this week at 35c a yard, laid on the floor.

30 rolls Matting to sell at 20c a yard, worth 30c.

Our \$20 Portiere Curtains at \$15.

\$18 Portieres at \$12.50 a pair.

Portieres worth \$10 and \$12 at \$7.50 a pair.

500 Window Shades at 50c each. These are our regular 75c Shades.

125 pairs Lace Curtains at \$1.50 worth \$2.50.

Silk Curtains worth \$20 and \$25 a pair; to go at \$12 and \$15 a pair.

175 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, only \$1.

200 Fur Rugs to be sold at \$2.50 each.

Smyrna Rugs at \$3, worth \$4.50 each.

## NO ARGUMENT IS NECESSARY

To See Our Offerings and Get Our Prices Is Sufficient.

M. RICH & BROS.

### Dress Goods.

Ladies wishing to purchase an elegant exclusive imported novelty dress pattern will have an opportunity this week, as all novelty suits that were \$22.50 to \$25 are reduced to

\$16 per Suit.

25 more of those fancy wool suits with linings and trimmings complete at

\$7.59 to \$7.85 per Suit.

Fancy figured suitings, in all colors, reduced from \$1.35 to \$1 per yard.

### Silks.

Greater attraction and lower prices prevail in this department; each day brings to our counters the newest, choicest weaves from the best looms of the world. Our offers are our arguments and sustain our well-earned reputation as the leading silk handlers of the south.

### Hosiery.

Make no mistake, these are bargains and the right kind. Staple hosiery that every one needs.

Childrens 1-1 and 7-1 ribb, full regular hosiery, at 25c a pair.

Our 25c ribbed hosiery is the best in the city for the money.

Gents' Hermsdorf black hose, 40 gauge, for 25c a pair.

Half hose, knit, worth 25c, selling at 12 1/2c per pair.

Gents' camel's hair socks at 25c a pair.

Ladies' Vests.

Our 50c vest at 35c. A \$1.25 all-wool white or gray vest at 75c.

Pure wool, pure silk, silk and wool mixtures and cotton underwear, in all styles, from 25c up to \$10.

We are Southern Agents for J. J. Cash's

Coventry ruffings with plain hemstitch or lace-edge.

A line of coventry, with wide bands, colored, at 5c a yard.

Initial woven letters, two or three letters, 50c a gross, former price 70c; full name, \$2.50 per gross.

Notion Specials.



Her drift was not to be mistaken. "Oh," he said, after a pause, "he was—he was—of course, I'm sorry. It was a great blow to me," she said gravely. She thought she would equal him in sarcasm.

She wondered why he didn't kiss her. He glanced again toward the dancers. "I—I think I have an engagement for this waltz," he said.

V.—THE WIFE.

The dance was over. Mrs. Hardyman hastily put on her wraps, smiling as she did so.

**BUSINESS UNIVERSITY**  
ATLANTA, GA.

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English, Art, etc. taught.

Over 6,000 graduates in positions.  
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**MONON ROUTE**

① LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO. ②

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Night through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

**F. HANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent,**  
Chicago, Ill.  
W. H. McDONN, General Mgr.,  
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in Painters' Supplies. Atlanta, Ga.



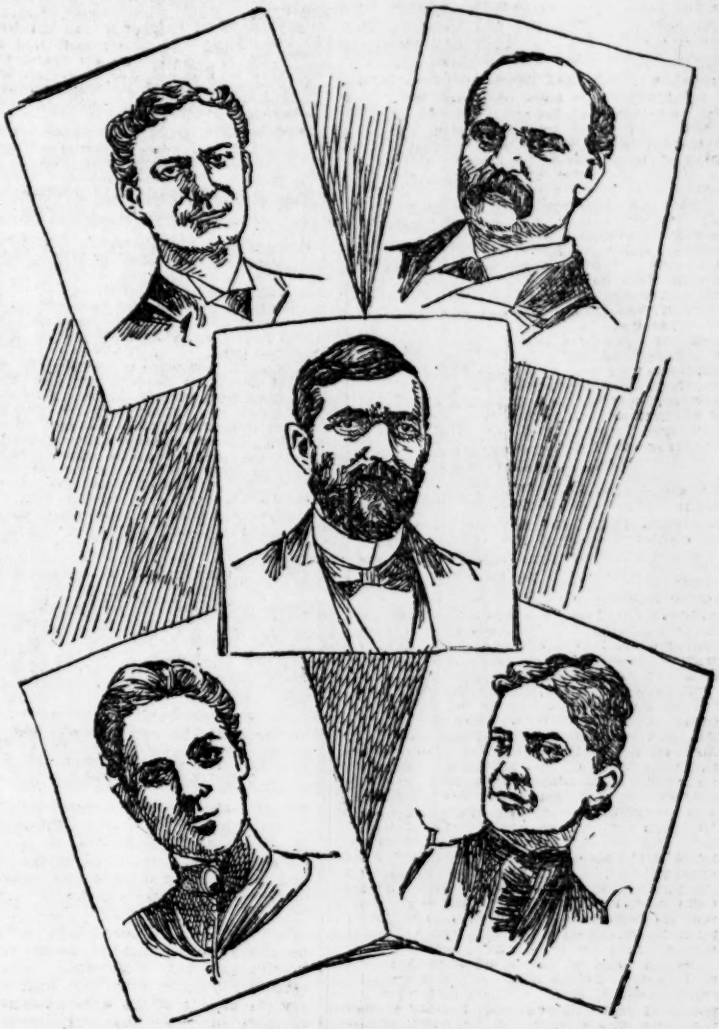
The association had its origin in the first convention of Christian Workers held in Chicago in 1886, at which time a committee was appointed to provide for a second convention, and do such other work as they might think wise for the advancement of special forms of aggressive Christian effort.

to bring them to a right life and keep them there. The people now with us are too much in earnest to have time to think of themselves, and they are presenting to us some of the best types of thoroughly energized Christian manhood and womanhood that the community has seen. They will leave a blessing to find them because they act and work like people who have the grace of God in their hearts, and


cept the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh, but in vain," should be placed in a conspicuous position in the mayor's office. Notwithstanding his high social position, wealth and business cares, and the political offices which he has held, he has continued his work among the lowest and most

streets one evening and noticed a crowd of young girls walking aimlessly up and down, and I longed to gather them in, and tell them the story of Jesus and His love. On returning home I prayed much about it, and on opening my Bible read, 'Rise and stand upon thy feet, for I have appeared

unsurpassed by anything which has ever been heard at religious gatherings in the south. It will be under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins, the noted gospel singers who have been associated with the great evangelist D. L. Moody.



CHRISTIAN WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, 1892.  
B. FAY MILLS, L. P. TIBBALS,  
JOHN C. COLLINS, Sec'y and Treas.  
MISS BERTHA H. WRIGHT, MRS. J. K. BARNE



A close-up photograph showing a horizontal crack in a concrete surface. The crack runs across the middle of the frame, with some smaller vertical cracks branching off. The concrete has a rough, textured appearance.

The Christians at work did last night what the politicians of Boston were unable to do at any time during the recent campaign. They held vast audiences in Tremont temple all day yesterday, and in the evening so thronged

part of the details, both of the work of the committee and of the convention. He was ordained to the work of the ministry as an evangelist by the Congregationalists of New Haven in 1886.

Christian Temperance Union. She is about fifty years of age and is a public speaker of remarkable power. She excels particularly in pathetic stories and illustrations of Christian work. She was one of the recent speakers at Mr. Moody's Northfield

desired in an assistant who wished to be associated with her, she said she wanted her assistants to be such as would go to pandemonium itself if it were necessary to save a soul. She is noted also for her executive ability.

home altars will receive as the reward of their help will take the convention in the name of her children that lift their spires heavenward, giving them a spiritual Atlanta.

Keep the blood pure by  
saparilla. If you decide  
saparilla do not be per  
other.



He has also given out his painting by contract to irresponsible contractors who promptly presented their bills, which were soon followed by laborers' and material men's claims, which forced him to make duplicate payments for work done, etc. All of these losses and annoyances can be avoided by either buying painters' supplies or having house painting done by

**SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO.,**  
No. 40 Peachtree Street, near Wabash.



## THE WOMAN'S PAGE

And the People Whom It Is Intended to Interest.

THE STORY OF ONE WOMAN'S WORK

And the Good She Is Doing in a Great City.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Some Suggestions Concerning Entertainment—T. a Capital City Club Reception—Notes and Personalities.

The talk that the women of Sorosis had recently concerning the things they like to read in the women's page has set the newspaper people to thinking, and the result in the great New York dailies at least is pleasing to the sensible woman who wants to read something besides fashions, cookery and the care of the complexion on the page set apart for her special edification. The women of Sorosis, however, carried the idea of mental resemblance between men and women too far, it seems to me, in that very few of them would acknowledge to reading the women's page at all, and all of them declared that they saw no reason for its existence. Their argument was that they read all the other parts of a good paper with avidity, and they learned to resent the idea of a page set apart for them as if it were a slam upon their weakness and want of broad interests in the general topics that interest the other sex. Now, for my part, I believe in the women's page when it is broadly and intelligently managed. I am even honestly weak enough, or strong enough, I should say, in my own ideas of woman's particular sphere to declare myself opposed to these parliamentary ladies who want to insist that the intellectual needs of women are exactly those of men. I grant that they are exactly the same when it comes to classical literature, to novels, to the magazines, etc., but I do insist that the habits, the occupations of women do give them certain interests outside of the things that interest the husband. The interests of the personal woman in the home and out of it are the things that demand the woman's page. For the reticent woman who goes out of her home in her ill-fitting gown and shabby bonnet, the woman's page with its fashions, its items concerning the lives of genuinely successful women and its information about the household—the woman's page is a very important thing, quite as unimportant as the bare house she occupies, the graceless gown she wears and the wretched dinner she serves before her husband. But it is not to this woman that the world looks for feminine beauty and order, and she is not the real voice of the feminine creature as God made her and as she will be to the end of time. I tell you, and I say it with the conviction of a woman who does something besides make preserves and embroider linens, that the greatest thing that a woman can do for herself and her family is to have an attractive home with flowers in the library, a good meal on the table and a good, neat well-dressed mistress as its presiding genius. This kind of a woman—and she is in the majority, thank heaven—reads the well-edited woman's page and likes it just as it is.

It is convenient. She has the things pertaining to her personelle, and the house that contains it set clearly before her; and she likes it just as she'd prefer to go and buy her dry goods at a shop set apart for that purpose, instead of seeking them at an emporium where haws, typewriters and garden hoses were laid on the same shelf.

She is a sensible, clear-headed woman, this nice good housekeeper, mother and wife, and she does not enjoy those perfunctory feminine communications that weaken so many women's pages. And she doesn't want too cheap, domestic cap-trap advice from women writers who don't know what they are talking about, but she does enjoy a good fashion letter well illustrated, a talk on house decorations, some well-chosen, new receipts, and besides these things bearing cutthroat upon her daily needs, stories of the lives and works of women, their philanthropy, their artistic accomplishments.

I know I am right about this, and I feel that the woman who should be asked about the woman's page are those nice, everyday women who are to be found prettily clothed in happy, comfortable homes. God bless those women, say I. They don't have ebbs with wrangles and advanced notions that their sex will never let them carry out, but they do stay at home and have babies—nice, clean babies—well fed, well cared for and well clothed. They make the children's clothes, and the woman's page helps them a lot about it when they live in little country towns. The woman's page assists them in the keeping of a dainty, well-appointed table, and when they want to give a little tea or dinner in honor of a few friends the woman's page has furnished the information that will make it up to date in service and menu. All this does not come from the personal antipathy of a woman who edited a woman's page for five years.

The same woman lived in a small town in her girlhood, and she knew then the value and the pleasure to be derived from a well edited woman's department, to women and girls whose source of deepest feminine interest was to be found in the big New York papers that came to the family every Sunday. The woman's page was the New York Sun, and it has continued to be the family paper to the present writing; and she wants to say to the women of Sorosis and all others who don't read woman's pages that they've missed the blessing of a lifetime in not enjoying the well written, well arranged and thoroughly interesting articles in the woman's page of the New York Sun. Instead of scorning it as something set apart for women I am proud to feel that such consistent care, intellectual thought and consideration has always been given by this great paper to matters feminine.

I read other things in The New York Sun, too, everything almost, even diving into the political articles, because they are so clearly and cleverly written; but because I read everything else does not prevent me from appreciating and approving this idea of woman's page and of all other woman's pages that are written in a way to appeal to the sensible, domestic, progressive womanly woman.

This paper, dear to my heart, has an article in its last Sunday's woman's page to set charitable women to thinking concerning the power of individual effort.

The story concerns the life work of Chicago's Saint Jane, a young woman who from great and living devotion to her fellow creatures, has given her life to their advancement.

She did this some years ago, all by herself, without calling any of her friends together to give advice and arrange committees. She found a great thoroughfare in Chi-

cago which the citizens declare to be the longest street in the world. This place was given over to foreigners of every nationality, all of them of the laboring class, many of them, of course, wretchedly impoverished and brutalized.

Saint Jane felt that she could help matters here and, so with a little income of her own and two women friends to live with her, she rented a great forlorn mansion called Hull house, situated about the center of this long street. She furnished the house nicely, hung good pictures on the walls and made the place palpitant with the visible refinement of her nature. When this was done she asked her neighbors to come and spend the evenings. The Italians came Saturday evenings and the educated Italians from other quarters came, too, and helped entertain them. All their holidays were kept at Hull house and they sang songs their in voices as sweet as Saint Jane's eyes. The Germans came Friday evenings and sang songs and carried on a course in German literature and history. Then these meetings soon developed into

clever recitation, some fine vocal music and one or two fancy dances rendered by the very finest local talent among the little people. Character recitations would be charming for these amusements, and then couldn't somebody be found to tell dispositions and fortunes by palmistry? Anything of that kind is always interesting? One of the affairs must, of course, include tableaux of some sort. Now the amateur tableaux is often ridiculous than beautiful, when it is attempted on too large a scale. The men are usually so funny looking when posed in romantic costumes beneath red lights, and the girls too often find it impossible to keep their faces straight when they are clumped together for the making of some picturesque scene. The best tableaux effects, therefore, it seems to me would be found in the old, not new, idea of portraits by the great masters, old and modern. These pictures are very beautiful and are easily arranged and managed, if one only knows how. The idea, of course, is the exact reproduction in dress and style of some of the beautiful women and handsome men made immortal by the

everlasting pencil.

MISS IDA McDONALD, OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

wide scope. Young English speaking men and women met there for literary entertainment, and there is a young citizens' club, the Hull House Columbian Guards, telegraph allies and streets for the Municipal Order League, a college extension class, and classes for mathematics in physics and every other branch of study. The children are not forgotten, either, in this noble scheme for uplifting the masses. A hundred little Italian girls form a sewing class every Monday evening. On Tuesday there's a schoolboys' story telling class and on Friday a lot of little girls come to listen to stories while they sew. A fine cooking class has been established in one of the many smaller buildings now annexed to the large mansion. In another of the buildings there is a department where the small children of working women are looked after during the day.

There is a nice bathhouse which is well patronized, and a coffee house for men, where a new English kitchen furnishing simple, well-cooked food at the lowest possible rates.

The Co-operative Club for working girls is another of the many successful things planned by the brain of one small woman, and then there is a beautiful playground for the children and, indeed, everything it seems that one could think of for the benefit and enlightenment of the poor.

How did Miss Adelaide, for that is Saint Jane's real name, accomplish all this? You ask. Well, she determined to do it at first, and being determined in so noble a cause, made her very brave.

People with such great and deep love for humanity in their heart are always brave. It is only selfishness and egoism that makes us cowards. So it was that Saint Jane began with a brave heart, and a little money, and the little money in the loving hands went a long way. Its divine radiation even reached the souls of the rich men—and Chicago is so full of rich men who have made their money easily that money flows generously there. The rich men helped Saint Jane, and the scholars, artists and musicians helped her, too. Everybody who had it in their hearts to help humanity came to her and found out the way.

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## J. REGENSTEIN

40 Whitehall St.

MONSTER SALE OF

## MILLINERY

High crown Sailors, with Satin or Velvet crowns. These are in all colors and we shall sell them tomorrow for 43c. Another offer will be 129 dozen English hats in all the leading shapes at 48c, worth 98c and \$1.25. High crown Sailors, with silk beaver crowns, were \$1.25, reduced to 75c. A great drive in No. 30 Fancy all silk Ribbon, regular price 50c, for tomorrow 25c per yard. One lot regular 45c, 50c and 65c Feathers, a great drive, for 25c. One lot regular 75c and \$1 Feathers, offer at the remarkably low price of 48c.

## RIBBONS!

500 bolts of All Silk and Fancy Ribbon, No. 12 to 30, in every shade at one price, of 10c per yard. A great drive in No. 30 Fancy all silk Ribbon, regular price 50c, for tomorrow 25c per yard. Our Trimmed Hat Department is the most magnificent in Atlanta, and our assortment the most complete. 1,000 pattern Hats to select from; prices ranging from \$2 to \$25. Novelties in Collarettes.



A most elegant assortment of the new

## SKIRT JACKETS

34 and 36-inch length, braided waist and sleeve, fur edge, front and collar.

## GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE.

\$45,000

Worth of Fine Fall and Winter

## CAPES, JACKETS!

—AND—

## CLOAKS.

The entire stocks of two of the largest eastern Cloak manufacturers bought for spot cash at less than 40 cents on the dollar.

At \$1.25.

500 Children's all wool Reefers in navy, gray and tan, single or double-breasted worth from \$2 to \$3.50.

At \$1.98.

237 Ladies' all wool Jackets, with Columbian Skirts, made up in a variety of weaves. These goods retail all over the city from \$3.50 to \$5.

At \$2.48.

124 Ladies' Tailor-made Jackets, with fine trimming, umbrella effects, made to retail for \$6.50.

At \$3.48.

445 Ladies' all wool Jackets made up in clay, woads, storm series and meltons, in brown, tan, navy or black. The latest cut with storm collar and butterfly cape, a regular \$9 jacket.

At \$14.48.

42 genuine Walker seal plush trimmed in passementerie, with storm collar and extra large cape attached; other stores are asking \$27. Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

## J. Regenstein

40 Whitehall St.

DR. PRICE'S  
Cream Baking  
Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia, No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.



Finest Dressmaker South

# "THE LADIES' BAZAAR"

Exclusive Millinery

## Apples of Gold in Baskets of Silver! FROM - THE - NEW - DRY - GOODS - HOUSE - OF - ATLANTA! To Every Family in the State of Georgia! LEGISLATORS SHOULD READ THIS, TOO!

Gold Basis or Free Coinage Bargains for Tomorrow!

10,000 beautiful Handkerchiefs only 2½c each.  
Lonsdale 4-4 Bleached Muslin only 7c a yard.  
200 pairs 10-4 White Blankets, worth \$3.50, only \$1.98.  
2,000 yards elegant, changeable all-wool Dress Goods worth 76c, at 39c.  
Most serviceable figured Jacquards, 40 inches, worth 50c, at 25c.  
Genuine fast black 40c Onyx Hose, only 19c.  
Children and Misses' 35c fast black Hose only 23c.  
The greatest cut price sale of Novelty Dress Goods.  
Our \$18 Suits at only \$9.98.  
All-wool 50c plaid Sacking Flannels, 25c.  
Novelty Suits at a great reduction.

The very finest Dressmaker south.  
All stock Hats 25 per cent off tomorrow.  
All Hats trimmed free tomorrow.  
200 \$1.25 Sun Umbrellas only 69c.  
The best 75c Ladies' Vests and Pants only 39c.  
Buttermilk Soap, genuine, only 5c.  
Colgate's Soaps and Extracts at New York Prices.  
200 Cashmere Scarfs, 54 inches long, only 19c.  
50 Zephyr Shawls worth \$1, at 75c.  
130 Natural Ribbed Vests, ladies', worth 50c, only 25c.  
Child's gray mixed Shirts and Pants, 15 to 35c, worth double.  
Ladies' Silk Underwear a great specialty.  
Ladies' Silk Hose, the newest designs.

Great sale of Stamped Goods, very new.  
Beautiful fringed Doylies—just think!—only 5c.  
What do you think of 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, only 12½c?  
Fine Satine Comforts, full size, worth \$3.50, only \$2.50.

*Miss Barschkies has no equal as a designer and fitter in the south. Come and get her to make your gowns. Our stocks are very complete. Mail orders solicited; and we deliver goods free to all parts of the world.*

We invite the Legislature to hold a special session in our store and get a special discount.

JOEL, EDMUNDS &amp; CO.

## "THE LADIES' BAZAAR,"

77 WHITEHALL STREET.

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

Not So To Be," justified the reputation she has won in Atlanta for critical and thorough training. The violin selections by Mr. Simpson were received with delight by the audience and rendered with skill and feeling. Mr. Simpson must be a close student and an artist of much talent, and is eminently worthy the success and popularity he has won as a violinist and teacher. We trust these recitals will be continued for the advantage of the pupils and the pleasure of the guests.

A delightful affair indeed was the birthday party of Miss Myrtle Morgan on Friday evening, October 27th. The beautiful suburban home of her father, Mr. A. P. Morgan, at Oakland, a mile beyond West End, was the brilliant scene of tasteful decorations and such a radiant company of happy young people as such an occasion would naturally suggest and draw together. Around the long banquet table, Japanese lanterns beamed forth their mellow light on the moonlit grove in front, making an exquisite scene, while within, flowers of exquisite beauty exhaled their refreshing fragrance, and sweet music, gay and melodious, floated in inspiring waves around. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. De For and Misses Myrtle and Eddie Morgan, Pearl and Cliff Brown, Hattie and Sallie Tucker, Annie, Julia and Lottie Donnelly, Lattie Morris, Olive Wilson, Lena Pim, Mattie Cunningham, Dabilla Connelly, Sadie Barge, Louise Ferguson, Geneva Murphy, Daisy De For, Annie Taylor, Cora Venable, and Messrs. M. Connally, Almond Morgan, Charles Brown, Frazier Morgan, Charles Tucker, Tom and Jack Gammage, Johnnie Tucker, Alvin Parks, Edgar, Hugh and Julian Jones, J. H. Ditty, Odis Gilbert, Floyd Purcell, Soudon Silver, Orbel Connally, Jim Donnelly, Jim Coog, Claude Wilson, Dr. John W. White and Willie D. Ussaw, or "Earnest Willie." To all these the genial host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Morgan, poured out the sparkling cup of good cheer. Miss Eddie Morgan too, moved with gentle grace and cheerful face among the guests, scattering sunshine everywhere. Miss Myrtle, the little queen of the evening, the celebration of whose fifteenth birthday was the occasion of so much delight to herself and others, was attired in a very becoming empire gown of delicate pink, and as her clustering curls fell in raven beauty and luxuriance over her shoulders, she looked the embodiment of youthful happiness. Never did time seem to speed by more fleetly than on this happy occasion.

### Matters Matrimonial.

The wedding of Miss Mary Raoul to Captain Mills, which will occur upon the evening of the 22d of November, will be a very beautiful, though quiet one, at the home of the bride on Peachtree. It will be attended only by the relatives and a few intimate friends. Miss Raoul's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Rebecca Raoul. Bishop Nelson will perform the ceremony. On the same evening the bride and groom will leave for their wedding journey, after which they will make their home in New Orleans, where Captain Mills is stationed.

The wedding of Mr. Henry Harrington to Miss Janie Orme will be another pretty home affair. Mr. Harrington is a very successful cotton merchant and he and his handsome wife will make their home in Newnan after their marriage, when they will occupy the beautiful home of Judge Bigby. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, who baptized Miss Orme in infancy.

Friends in Atlanta have received invitations from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Potts to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Nora Potts, to Mr. Robert Rauler, on Wednesday, the 5th of November, at 8 o'clock, at Monumental church, Richmond, Va. Miss Potts has been one of this city's admired visitors. Congratulations and good wishes for her fiance and herself are many and hearty indeed.

Mr. and Mrs. Braxton Bragg Comer have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sallie B. Comer, to Mr. James H. Blount, Jr., on Thursday evening, November 9th, at 9 o'clock, at the First Methodist church at Birmingham, Ala.

The wedding will be of great interest throughout Georgia. Miss Comer is a cultured, handsome and wealthy girl. Mr. Blount is the son of Hon. J. H. Blount, of Macon, and is a young man of fine attainments and brilliant promise.

St. Philip's church will be the scene, Thursday, of a marriage of great interest to many friends here.

Mr. Charles E. Dunning and Miss Nellie M. Ford will be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Miss Ford is the daughter of the late Dr. Arthur C. Ford, of England, who made this country his home when a young man, served throughout the late war under the southern flag, and then located in Atlanta. Miss Ford possesses all the characteristics of health, beauty, independence and strength of the English people, tempered by the grace, tact, exquisite taste and refinement of the southern woman.

Mr. Dunning is a young man who has always been identified with Atlanta's interests. He was born here and has always made this city his home, and is now at the head of a prominent manufacturing concern. Before going into business for himself he was for seven years connected with Moore, Marsh & Co. He is the son of Mr. Volney Dunning, who has served the city as councilman three times, and is well known throughout the city.

Miss Bertha Dunning, a sister of the groom, is to be maid of honor, while Mr. Harry Dunning will be best man. Miss Julia Griggs, Miss Laura Cooper, of Savannah; Miss Daisy Mattison, Mr. Howard Van Dyke, Mr. Charles McClelland and Mr. Eustace Speer will act as attendants. Mr. H. C. Peeples, Mr. T. L. Jennings, Mr. Charles Schane and Mr. John Sharp, of Edinburg, Scotland, will be ushers. Mr. Joseph Ford, the bride's brother, will give her away. Rev. Abner W. Knight will perform the ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom will leave on an extended tour through Florida.

On Wednesday Mr. Charles Hermon and Miss Clara Spitz were married at the home of the bride's parents, on Richardson street.

On Thursday evening, October 26th, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Middlebrooks, in Farmington, Ga., their daughter, Miss Anne, was united in marriage to Dr. W. E. Bugg, of Jonesboro, Ga. This was somewhat of a surprise to Dr. Bugg's large concourse of friends all over Georgia and adjoining states, who stand ready to congratulate him on having won such a fair help meet through life.

On the 22d of November, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Hapeville, Miss Birdie Pitts will be united in marriage to Mr. James W. Wilkins. Both bride and groom are well known people throughout the state and will receive the hearty best wishes of a host of friends. Mr. Wilkins is a splendid young man and is to be congratulated for winning such an accomplished young lady.

The wedding of Mr. Henry McAlpin, of Savannah, and Miss Isabel Evelyn Wilber, of South Bethlehem, Pa., will be of universal interest to Georgia people. The marriage will occur upon Wednesday evening, November 8th, at the home of the bride. Mr. McAlpin is one of the most prominent and brilliant young men in Savannah professional life. He belongs to an aristocratic southern family, noted for fine intellect and handsome looks. The young lady whom he has chosen is charming in every way—young, beautiful and cultivated. A number of Mr. McAlpin's southern friends will attend the wedding.

The wedding of Mr. John Boone DeSaussure and Miss Jennie Allen D'Antignac, of Augusta, will be of general interest throughout the state. The ceremony will occur at the First Baptist church in Augusta upon Wednesday evening, November 8th. It will be a large and fashionable affair, attended by a great many people throughout the state. Miss D'Antignac, since her entrance into society a few seasons ago, has been a reigning belle. She belongs to a family noted for great beauty and grace of manner, and she is a worthy representative of her race. Mr. DeSaussure is quite a lion in Augusta society. He is extremely handsome with the most polished and captivating manners, and he possesses the brains and manly ambition to perfect his already great success in the business world.

The wedding of Mr. Marshall Eckford and Mrs. Sallie Adair Venable, which will occur next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Colonel and Mrs. George Adair, will be a quiet, but very beautiful one. Only a few intimate friends will be present on one occasion, but the young couple have a host of friends and acquaintances to wish them every happiness in their union.

Barnesville, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss May Stafford to Professor H. S. Bradley will not occur in the church as announced in the invitations. Owing to the death of Mrs. Bradley, the wedding was postponed. The family has decided to have a quiet home wedding on the day announced at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Emma Hooley, formerly of Atlanta, was married to Mr. W. H. Fisher, of this city, Thursday night last. Their home will be in Chattanooga.

Lumpkin, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Mr. S. Beeli Hart, formerly of Eufaula, but now of Dalton, Ala., and Miss Florence Smith, of Cumbeert, were married here Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. F. B. Gregory. It was a green affair and was very unexpected here. Mr. Hart is a prominent young business man of Dalton and Miss Smith is a very prominent society girl of Cumbeert. They left for Cumbeert this morning to try and appease the mother.

Madison, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—The cozy home of Mrs. J. E. Godfrey was the scene of a gathering in which the beauty, chivalry, gallantry and culture of Madison bore a prominent part, on Thursday evening. The occasion was a reception tendered to Mr. P. W. Godfrey and his charming bride, who had been asked into Madison's social circles amid admiring smiles and words of cordial greeting and praise.

Mr. Godfrey was wedded last Wednesday in Jacksonville, Fla., to Miss Carrie Hardee, a fascinating belle of that section of the Land of Flowers. He was accompanied on this auspicious occasion by his brother, Captain J. E. Godfrey, of the Madison Home Guards.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and were given a royal reception last night. The scene on this occasion was one of radiant beauty, resplendent chivalry and unparalelled splendor. Fragrant flowers profusely arranged emitted their sweetest perfumes. Festoons of evergreens and autumn leaves presented pleasing pictures to the eye. Fairy-like forms clad in dazzling costumes of Arabian styles flitted entrancingly among guests. Eyes sparkled and flushed cheeks glowed. Soft strains of music blended with sweeter words of affection, as youth and maiden strolled out in the clear moonlight.

The members of this delightful home circle made an excellent party at the table by their grace of manner and graceful reception. Elegant refreshments were served. Many costly presents were received by the bridal couple, accompanied by a great many best wishes and congratulations.

Mr. W. Pete Bearden and Miss Hallie Winter are to be married next Wednesday, November 1st, at the home of Mr. A. H. Winter. A reception will be tendered to them by Mrs. J. W. Snellings, at her lovely home on East Washington street.

Mrs. R. C. Thompson is quite ill.

Cornelia, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Friday evening, at the Blue Ridge hotel, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Moss gave a delightful dinner in honor of the guests of Miss Cio Smith, the Misses England, of Stockton, Cal., and Misses Yearwar and Stapler, of Gainesville. The affair was elegant in every respect and well may it be said that the beauties of the mountains were assembled. Dr. and Mrs. Moss are considered by all that have entered their spacious halls host and hostess of the highest order. The German was led by Mr. Guy Chandler, assisted by Mr. Ed King.

Personal Mention.

Miss Mamie Rainsville, one of Rome's most accomplished and charming young debutantes, is visiting Miss Annie Dodd at her beautiful home on Washington street. She will no doubt receive a shower of attentions while here, as she comes from a splendid family of wealth and culture.

Mrs. Houser, who has been the guest of Mrs. Cora M. Gray, left for her home in Fort Valley last week.

Mrs. Cora M. Gray and Miss Louise Goldsmith will go to New York about the middle of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Greene and daughter, Miss Emily, of Fort Valley, are in Chicago.

Miss H. R. Jackson, accompanied by her charming sister, Miss Bertha Reine, of Augusta, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gas T. Dodd, en route to a visit to friends and relatives in Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., and the world's fair.

Captain and Mrs. Charles P. Hansell, with their daughters, Miss Mamie and Little Sadie, are with Mrs. J. H. Glover at 115 Windsor street and will not return to Thomasville before the middle of December.

Miss Ruby Byington, who had her arm spained a few days since, is now convalescent and is very grateful to her many friends who so kindly contributed to her comfort.

Miss Mildred Cabanis has returned after a week's pleasant visit to friends in Athens.

Misses Minnie and Dora Cantrell, of Calhoun, Ga., after spending several weeks with their brother, W. C. Cantrell, have returned home.

Mrs. W. J. Mallard and Miss Clara Mallard have returned from the world's fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey and little daughter have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Chicago and the northwest.

Mrs. C. E. Solomon and Mrs. F. T. Currant returned home from a two-week visit to the world's fair and both report a delightful trip.

Miss Ruby Kelly, who has been visiting friends in Inman Park, has returned to her home in Montgomery.

Misses Lottie and Lizzie Holland, who have been in the city for some time visiting relatives, have returned to Gainesville.

Miss Mattie D. Glenn, of Inman Park, has gone to Marietta to spend several weeks.

Miss Julia Griggs will sing the offertory at Trinity this morning. Miss Griggs has a lovely soprano voice and her solo will be a musical treat.

Miss Kate Abbott is visiting friends in Macon. Miss Abbott is one of Atlanta's fairest young women. She will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson and their niece, Miss Maud Hammond, of Griffin, have returned from the fair.

Mr. W. D. Tidwell, has returned to the city, after seeing the world's fair, and is all smiles.

Mrs. M. E. Walker and grandson, Alex Walker, of Richmond, Va., are visiting Mrs. J. M. Wallace, 267 Jackson st.

Mrs. M. W. Manahan is convalescent from an attack of pneumonia, contracted during her recent visit to Chicago.

Mr. Green B. Adair and his interesting family have returned from an extended tour through the northwest. During their absence they visited the world's fair.

A YOUNG DOCTOR.—Dr. J. H. Phillips has located at Zebulon, Ga., where he is practicing at present. He graduated with high honors at Dalhousie in 1887. He also graduated at the Baltimore Medical college, where he finished in fine standing. Dr. Phillips is well known in the state and is a gentleman deserving the respect of every one.

It Is Undoubtedly True That

Douglas,  
Thomas  
& Davison

Offer inducements in the various lines they handle that no right-minded person can afford to ignore. All sorts of  
Dry Goods,  
Shoes,  
Dressmaking.

89-91 Whitehall,  
74-76 S. Broad.

### ECHOES FROM THE FAIR.

We have all laughed over Mark Twain's pretended disgust when the Vatican guide showed him an Egyptian mummy three thousand years old instead of a "nice, fresh corpse."

I was reminded of this the other day in the art gallery, in a section where gods and goddesses, nymphs, fauns and satyrs, in marble, frowned or smiled down from their pedestals upon the crowd below. Exclamations of surprise and admiration were heard on every side. Just then a prosperous-looking individual, evidently from the west, came in, gave a contemptuous glance at the heathen deities, and exclaimed in a tone of disgust: "Why, them old things are all out of date!" And he went off to seek something suited to his more-modern ideas.

He was a long, lank hoosier from Indiana, with pessimistic views of life in general, and of the world's Columbian exposition in particular, and in the musing building was heard to say that he hadn't seen "nothin' worth lookin' at nohow."

"Well, here, I'll show you something worth seein'," said a man in the crowd, walking up to the silver statue of Ada Rehan. "This pedestal is of pure gold, worth \$250,000, and the statue itself is solid silver, worth \$175,000. Is that good enough for you?"

The hoosier's jaw dropped, his eyes opened, and when last seen he was still staring in open-mouthed wonder. He had seen "somethin' worth lookin' at!"

"Are you a Columbian guard?" "Yes, ma'am."

"Well, why do you wear that strap under your chin?" "To keep it from falling off answering women's fool questions."

Everything goes to prove that the most satisfactory way of seeing the fair is entirely alone.

"As unto the bow the cord is  
So unto the man is woman."

It is a saying that loses all its force the moment the man and woman come inside the gates of the fair grounds. A curious magnetic instinct seems to draw her in the way he does not want to go, while he develops a passion for things that bore her hopelessly.

"I am intensely interested in the government building, but my wife won't go near it," a man told me, pathetically, a few days ago.

"What is her objection to it," I asked, naturally.

"Oh, she heard they made bullets in there, and she says too many bullets have been made for the good of this country now; so she positively refuses to go and see them."

He has had to resign all hope of seeing the government building on account of those pernicious bullets, but he has his revenge; he cannot persuade him to enter the woman's building.

Another man, who is an enthusiast over machinery, took his wife into Machinery hall the other day. He had just gotten absorbed in studying the wonderful mechanism of a great engine which could set wheels of its wheel, when he missed his wife. He was afraid she would get lost in the crowd, so he went to look for her. He searched and searched, and at last he found her, absorbingly interested in a nutmeg grater!

ROSELLE MERCIER.

BLUE POINTS at Vignaux's, 16 Whitehall.

Good for Swift & Co.  
World's Fair, Chicago, October 28.—Swift & Co. have received the only first award for fresh beef, pork and mutton and the highest award for beef extract, smoked hams, breakfast bacon, lard, colts and poppin at the world's fair, which were exhibited in their plate-glass refrigerator car.

Wrinkles Around the Eyes  
And over the forehead are due in many cases to eye strain, and can be removed by having the eyes properly fitted with fine spectacles. The place, A. K. Hawkes No. 12 Whitehall street.

SI A PAIR.  
Ladies' Cloth Over Gaiters.  
Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.











## MORGAN'S COLT SHOW

The Farmers Gather and Exhibit Their Prize Stock.

AN IDEAL DAY IN THE CITY OF MADISON.

Hundreds of Farmers with Colts on Exhibition—Some Facts and Ideas About Stock Raising in Morgan County.

Madison, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Morgan county's fifth annual colt show was a great success. And what a beautiful sight it was, when on last Wednesday the green sward of the courthouse square was alive with hundreds of specimens of stock raised in the fair fields of old Morgan, the banner stock county of Georgia.

Unheralded except through the medium of the Morgan County Farmers' Club, hundreds of prosperous farmers came to town, accompanied by prancing colts from the green pastures.

About noon this bustling little city was startled by the peals of music from a brass band stationed on the courthouse steps.

The band, of some dozen pieces, was composed of farmers, headed by the inimitable Watt May, who beat the bass drum. The music made by this band would compare



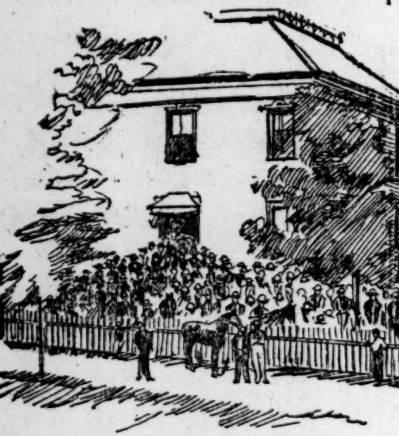
MAYOR E. W. BUTLER.

favorably to that which rises with its voluptuous swell from the well-disciplined city orchestra.

But what a show! It would have made the farmer of the bluegrass region of Kentucky jealous to have witnessed it.

An ideal October day it was. There were colts and horses of all sizes and kinds, including the thoroughbred racer and the great Percheron draft animal; the prancing black stallion with silky mane and the beautiful white filly; the well-fed mule and the suckling colt—all were there, evidence of the thrift, prosperity and enterprise of a section where queen bermuda will yet dethrone king cotton and rival the bluegrass of Kentucky and Tennessee. Sleek, fat and arrogant, these specimens of horse flesh seemed to realize that it was their day. The good humor of the crowd appeared to have been contagious, and was shared by the prancing fillies. They nibbled playfully at the sweet scented grass beneath their feet, or coquettishly rubbed their noses against the boys who held their halters.

The people were out in force. There was the young boy, with his pet and the old man with his pride; the horse trader ready for a swap, and the man needing cash anxious to sell; the uncouth but hon-



SCENE AT THE COLT SHOW.

est rustic lad, the man of business and the street loafer—all jolly and jovial, taking in the sights, listening to the music and making a picture worthy of the pen of an artist. Mayor E. W. Butler became enthused with the scene and straightway brought out Photographer Gibson, who made a partial view of the scene, with his kodak placed on the south side of the courthouse square. Professor Baruss and his boys and girls from the institute turned out, and the boys and girls enjoyed the fun, especially when the band struck up "Ta-ra-boom-de-aye."

The judges sauntered around among the frisking animals and eyed each other in turn, pinning at blue ribbon on the halter of one and a red ribbon on another, as they determined which should bear away the prizes. It was extremely difficult to determine, in several instances, which of the little beauties deserved premiums. The first county in the state to hold a colt

large planter from the western side of the county. "Nearly every colt here represents a different farm. I suppose there are 150 animals in this enclosure. Yet few men have sent more than two colts. Now, for instance, have fourteen colts at home and only two on exhibition." When asked as to the cost of stock raising, Mr. Newton said: "It is small," and pointing to a beautiful colt by its mother's side, said: "There is a five-months-old which is worth \$50 and has not cost me a nickel; the mother has raised four already and has worked as many full crops



J. H. HOUGHTON.

without having to loose a day. I have tried it now several years and find more money in stock than anything else.

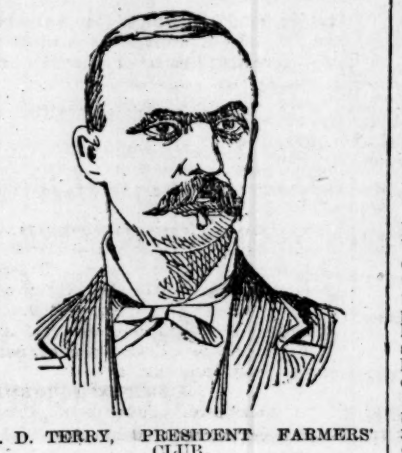
Mr. P. G. Walker, a city raised boy and a university graduate, who is now getting rich as a practical farmer, said: "Way, yes, I should think stock raising does pay. Any man who has a farm can raise grass and except a small amount of oats for about two months in winter stock may be grazed. The cost of raising a two-year-old should not exceed \$25. 'Taint," said he, pointing to a powerfully built young male, "my friend Carter brought that animal up on bermuda grass, and I have no idea cost him exceeding \$10, all told, and I have paid \$250 many a time for mules no better than his."

When asked if this was about all the colts in the county, Mr. Walker laughed and said: "Why, bless me, no. There are hundreds more. I know many farmers with fine stock not represented here at all. People are too busy gathering in their crops and have not taken the time to attend. The prizes are small and many did not take the trouble to compete. This is a 'Farmers' Club' institution and the show is mostly from among its membership, though the entry is free to all who come."

Mr. J. H. Houghton, another successful stock man and from another section of the county, has gradually increased his stock raising for the past few years, until he is extensively engaged in raising mules, horses, cattle and hogs.

He says they can be raised with one-fourth the labor and trouble of cotton and at a hundred times the profit. Mr. Houghton is an ideal farmer, who lives at home and is surrounded by smiling plenty.

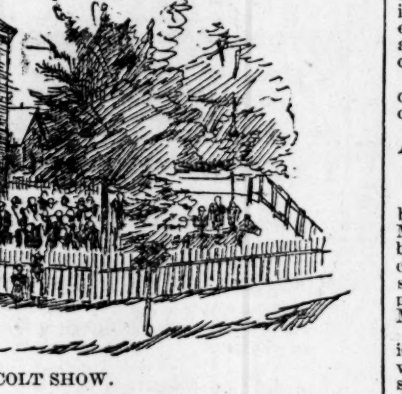
Said Mr. Rance Newton: "Our people are on the right line at last. I have known for twenty years that raising stock is the thing for this country. It has been a great source of profit to me. If the people of towns and cities would keep trying to keep growing like that and would go to the country they could live on half the income that now keeps them on a strain and they need do scarcely



G. D. TERRY, PRESIDENT FARMERS' CLUB.

any work. I am satisfied that this country is forming the nucleus of a movement that will overthrow king cotton."

Mr. J. J. Sturges, president of the Morgan



County Farmers' Alliance, says: "The people of this section are getting out of debt, notwithstanding hard times and low prices for cotton. It is attributed to the growing position of the people to live not only on their farms, but of by their farms. He is enthusiastic for the future in spite of Cleveland legislation."

Mr. J. B. Harris, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Club, is a young man, only twenty-four years of age, but an enthusiastic and successful farmer. Speaking of the club, he said: "This is one organization that has been maintained steadily among the farmers of this county for nearly a quarter of a century, founded as it was in 1871. It has done much for this section, but nothing has been done as well as the inauguration of these stock exhibits. We have no entrance fee—it is free to all; open to every farmer in the county. Our prizes are small, only \$10 and



L. H. POSTER'S PRIZE WINNER.

\$5 first and second in each class. We raise this among the membership of the club and citizens generally. Here is our premium list and awards for this year. And Mr. Harris handed me the following on a slip of paper:

Judges—Horace Galtner, John Hostwick, L. Walker, J. C. Emmerson and J. H. Qinsby.

Premiums—For best suckling male colt, awarded to W. J. Orr.

Second best awarded to Mr. Peter Walton. Best suckling horse colt, awarded to Mr. Mark Carter. This colt was sired by Enoch Ahlsley.

Second best, awarded to Mr. John H. Stovall. This colt was sired by Red Jacket. Best one-year-old was won by Cabelle and belonged to Mr. J. B. Zachery, was sired by Conductor.

Second best was won by Winnie Hunt, sired by Enoch Arden, and belonged to Mr. Joseph E. Wright.

Best two-year-old, won by Wilkes, sired by Camden Wilkes and belonged to P. W. Walton.

Second best won by Autocrat, sired by Autocrat and belonged to J. H. Houghton. Best three-year-old won by Aldrich, sired by Homage and belonged to L. H. Foster.

Second best was won by Nancy Hanks, sired by Autocrat and belonged to J. H. Houghton.

Next year Mr. Harris hopes to get up a much larger premium list and more valuable premiums.

Mr. B. W. Butler, one of those live, pushing, public-spirited men, who is loyal to the good of his section, is greatly interested in the show and will make next season's exhibit more interesting.

## AMONG THE BOOKS.

Some Recent Volumes from the Publishing Houses.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

An Embassy to Providence—Some New Stories and New Editions—Price Books for Children.

PEPYS'S DIARY. Volumes 1 and 2. Macmillan & Co., Publishers. At J. F. Les-

When Samuel Pepys, secretary of the admiralty, was writing his diary in a shorthand cipher over two hundred years ago in London, it probably did not enter into his calculations that nearly two centuries later it would be found and translated, and take its place in the field of letters as one of the most unique and entertaining personal chronicles in English literature. He evidently had no idea that it would ever be printed—that that very safety asserted from the frankness of his confessions, the use of the shorthand cipher, at least if he was accustomed to leave his diary where it might possibly fall under the eye of his most estimable wife, who would have taken a more lively interest in them than those who read them now, when the actors in the scenes described have been dead many years.

It is hard to understand how a man would take time to write out so minute an account of his daily doings. But Pepys is so thoroughly in earnest, and has so pleasing a way of telling of little trivialities of his life that however simple his discourse it rarely fails to amuse.

The chief value of the diary is the side light that it throws on the time in which it was written. It is a daily record of the social conduct of the age in which Pepys lived. While all England was in a constant turmoil of plot and counter plots, when opposing religious factions were contending with all the intense zeal of sectarian controversy, when affairs were ripening for the final overthrow of the house of Stuart, and the hatreds and memories of the day of the commonwealth were seething beneath every movement in affairs of state, the people were amusing themselves pretty much as they have done in the present day. So long as the king and courtiers and statesmen were content to let the people amuse themselves, they did so to the best of their knowledge, and took no wonderful notice of the public affairs than concerned their own private aims or advancement.

The finest passages in the diary are those that tell of the plague and the great fire. That comes in a later volume of the edition. Pepys was an eye witness of the fire and of many of the incidents of the plague. In this he has the advantage of DeFoe, who wrote at a later day, and mostly from hearsay. Pepys's descriptions are excellent, but in the worst solemnity and sustained gloom which characterizes it, nothing has ever surpassed DeFoe's history of the plague in London as a chronicle of horror. It took the pen that wrote "Robinson Crusoe" to faithfully elaborate the doleful scenes of that nightmare of human misery.

A more dramatic and stirring scene than Pepys probably never put his pen to paper. Yet one takes his frivolity as a matter of course. It seems perfectly natural for him to be in ill temper because a stranger preaches like a fool at church, as he expresses it, or because his wife's patters hurt her feet, thereby making him walk slowly and be late to an appointment. But his ill humor does not last long and he eventually sums it up in one line, as when Mr. DeFoe came to his office "half foxed and played the fool upon the violins." He confesses that he went home "foxed" himself one night, and omitted family prayers for fear the household would discover his condition if he attempted to attend. He neglected his prayers. The "foxed" part of the programme seems to have sat easy upon his conscience.

He is a delightful gossip and an amiable philosopher, who, because he was indiscreet enough to write out the chronicle of his daily life in such an exceedingly pleasing way, is destined to have all future generations poking their noses into his private affairs and meddling in his domestic secrets.

The new edition, which will be the most complete issued up to this time, is all that can be desired in style, print and binding.

AN EMBASSY TO PROVIDENCE, by Thomas A. Janvier. The Century Co., \$1.25.

The series of sketches appearing in this book were first published in The Century Magazine. It is an account of a trip made by the author and his wife in a one-horse chaise through the old provincial towns of southern France, visiting the great ruins of that province, including the poet, Mistral.

The famous people visited are not famous in certain circles, therefore, will not interest some people as much as it will others. To most people its charm will lie in the bits of descriptive writing, which, colored by pages with glimpses of the sunny and thoughtful which the journey is made and by an occasional humorous turn which is given to the narrative.

"Ashes of Roses" is a pleasing little story by Louise Knight Wheatley. Its love passages are rather turgid, and the hero's love is a strong and dangerous passion, over the memory of his love-bligh life. His grand passion has turned his hair prematurely gray, and he regards the world as a Golgotha because his sweetheart exercised her inherent prerogative as a woman and changed her mind before, instead of after wedding. He relates this tragedy in awful moments to a demure young miss of sixteen, who is suitably grieved in affairs of the heart to see that he has fallen in love with her. She marries another man, who does not figure in the story at all. He merely appears at the juncture to spirit her away, and leave her hero a second time desolate. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck, Sons & Co. have issued a beautiful series of their competition books for children. The books are beautifully illustrated, and prize the amount of \$1,500 have been offered for the best short stories written by children under certain ages on certain pictures in the books. The books are titled "Tales by the Sunbeams and M.", "Sunny Tales for Snowy Days," "All But One, Told by the Flowers," and "Peeps into Pictorialland." Each book has a coupon in it, and to enter the prize contests this coupon must be signed and mailed with the manuscript.

The books are bound in handsome illuminated book backs, and the illustrations are representative specimens of that excellence and taste in illustrating which has made the name of Raphael Tuck famous. The contest will be an interesting and instructive one, and its opportunity will doubtless make it very popular.

The school edition of Virgil, edited by W. J. H. Houghton and Frank J. Miller, of the University of Chicago, published by the American Book Company, will prove an excellent class book. It contains the first six books of the Aeneid and the Bucolics. Among the features are the general introduction and inductive studies, illustrating the metrical composition and grammatical peculiarities of Virgil's style. The notes are very clear, being rather historical or biographical, than translatatory of the text. The illustrations are from authentic sources, and the illustrations are in color and paintings still in the vocabulary is so well selected, that it has rather the bad effect of dispensing with a dictionary, which should be in the student's hands during his Virgil reading.

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That tired, languid feeling and dull head-ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

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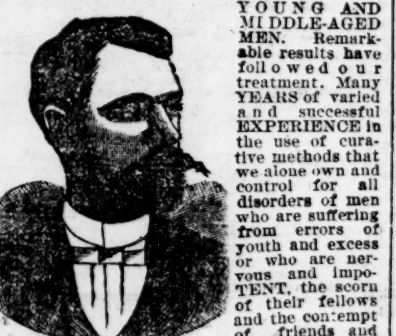


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What a Depth of Thought in These Few Words.

How Often and With What Sadness Do We Quote Them.



YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Remarkable results have been achieved by the use of our own EXCLUSIVE TREATMENT. OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE TREATMENT WILL AFFORD A CURE.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that WEAKNESS with a treatment that you can use at home without instruction? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

WE have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have cured at the hands of other specialists, and physicians. REMEMBER, that there is hope for YOU. Consult no other, as you may WASTE VALUABLE TIME. Obtain our treatment at once. BEWARE of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gets the advantage of special study and experience, and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Pamphlet No. 3 for Skin Diseases.

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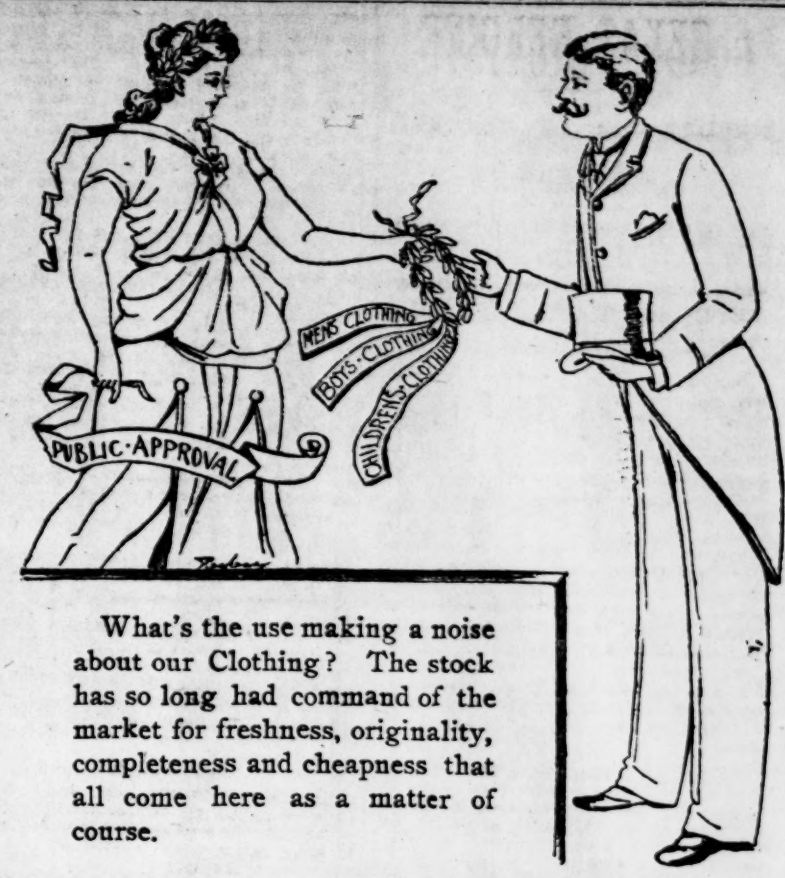
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Fancy Leghorn Citron... 25  
Cape Cod Cranberries, per quart... 15  
25 pounds Rose Patent Flour... 50  
50 pounds Rose Patent Flour... 1.00  
3 pound California Peaches... 25  
3 pound California Pears... 25  
4 pounds fresh rolled Oats... 25  
2 pound package Nudavee Flakes... 12 1-2  
1 can Peninsula Milk... 12  
7 bars Polo Soap... 25  
1 can best Maine Corn... 15  
1 pound Hong Kong Tea... 30  
1 pound Pekoe Tea... 40  
Pure home-made Jellies, per glass... 15  
Pure home-made Fig preserves, per jar 50

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Our better tailored, better fitting, better wearing Overcoats and Suits for men and boys of all sizes are more economical to use and give more satisfaction to the dollar than other clothes, because of their staying qualities; and because if you get right at the bottom facts you'll see that they are not only superior in style and service to competing lines, but also considerably lower in price. . . . As manufacturers we save retailers the middleman's profit.

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82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.

Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only reliable and honest medicine known. Ask Druggist for Wood's Phosphodine.

phodine: if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail Price, one package, \$1.50; six, \$8. One will please six will cure. Samples in plain sealed envelope stamp. Address: THE WOOD-CHEMICAL CO. 6 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta, Ga., by ELKIN-WATSON DRUG CO.

may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhea, may be in strict confidence at moderate expense. Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MAN."

CURED

Office: MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.







Notice is given that Mr. C. H. Behre, is no longer connected with the National Cash Register Co.



VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING OCTOBER 29, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COME WITH CASH.  
These Specials  
Will not be Charged

# KEELY CO.

COME WITH CASH.  
These Specials  
Will not be Charged

## RECORD-MAKING SALE

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday—the people of Atlanta may profit by the recent collapse of a well-known New York Dry Goods firm. The overwhelming and pathetic stringency of the times forced this great concern to the wall. Our resident buyer—ever alert and vigilant—was on the spot at the vital moment and secured from the Receiver a quantity of fine Silks, Dress Goods, Jackets and Plush Capes at less than the cost of importation. These purchases arrived promptly and will be thrown upon the market tomorrow at about Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

## VALUES THAT INVITE CRUCIAL COMPARISON

Never before did such an exceptional and extraordinary opportunity confront the retail shoppers of this city. The merchandise offered is the best of its kind—selected by men of taste and judgment to satisfy the most exclusive patronage of the metropolis. Remember, the quantities are not large and may melt away before the middle of the week. To the early comers belong the plums.

### \$1.50 FANCY SILKS AT 99c.

These are the cream of the season's choicest styles. Those who call first can skim them to advantage. Actual value, \$1.50 per yard; our price only 99c.

Novelty Taffetas	Black Faille Francaise	High Class Swivel Silks
Figured Picot Silks	Bl. & Moire Antique	Fancy Dress Silks
Black Bayardere Crystals	Royal Satin Duchesse	Scotch Clan Plaids
Black Beau de Soies	Novelty Black Armures	Every Shade in Rhadama

**PLUSH CAPES.** Our ownership of these rich and beautiful garments at the prices is due to the stupendous sacrifice sale made imperative by the present financial crisis. You can't realize their unprecedented cheapness until the qualities, trimmings, styles and workmanship are examined. Every Cape on the racks is absolutely correct, and the woman that buys and wears one may do so with full confidence of having the latest fashion at 10 per cent above half the regular retail rates. The chance of of the year.

You know Cloth Capes are regnant. Hardly less high in popular favor than the Plush sort. That is why this great offering is so wonderful and remarkable. But our late purchase enables us to make prices that annihilate all competition. Other stocks can't have serious recognition while these novelties are before the public. Every one we display is a marvel of grace and elegance. Fabric, color, adornment, shape—exactly proper. Think of such perfection at 10 per cent above half the regular retail rates.

**CLOTH CAPES.**

Lister's genuine Plush Capes, fur-trimmed storm collar—lined throughout with colored silk, value \$20.00; our price only.....

**\$13.50**

Lister's genuine Capes—Worth collar—fur-trimmed—lined throughout with brown surah, value \$25.00; our price only.....

**\$17.50**

Lister's genuine Plush Capes—Tuxedo collar—trimmed with fine Mink fur—richly lined throughout, value \$27.50; our price only.....

**\$18.75**

Lister's genuine Plush Capes—Medici collar—trimmed with real Bear fur—extra length and lined throughout, value \$30.00; our price only.....

**\$22.50**

Lister's Plush has no superior. The foregoing items embrace those soft, lustrous brown shades as well as the rich, velvety blacks—The pile is deep and the most luxurious made.

Women's Capes of navy blue English Cheviot—trimmed with fur and braid—fashionable collars, value \$12.50; our price only.....

**\$8.50**

Women's Capes of tan English Cheviot—Derby collars—fur-trimmed—full length—unapproachable style, value \$15.00; our price only.....

**\$10.00**

Capes of English Beaver and French Broadcloth—Worth collars—black, tan, Havana and fawn—trimmed with fur or braid, value \$17.50; our price.....

**\$12.50**

Women's Capes of black Beaver and Cloth—demi cape collars—trimmed with white and black braid, value \$20; our price only.....

**\$15.00**

The above descriptions do not give justice to these Capes. The variety includes all the newest designs in materials and trimming effects. Come here if you want a bargain in Capes.

## WOMEN'S JACKETS.

Jackets made of Cheviot—tan and brown—fur trimmed—well made garments, value \$6.50;

**Our Price \$3.75.**

Jackets made of imported Kerseys, Cheviots, English mixtures and Beavers—tan and brown—Derby notched collars—trimmed with fur or braid, regular value \$12.00;

**Our Price \$7.50.**

Jackets of Camel's Hair and imported Cloths—tan and brown—cape collars—fur trimmed—lined with changeable silk, regular value \$18.50;

**Our Price \$12.50.**

Jackets made of heavy Serge and Beaver—medium colors—stylish collars—value \$8.00;

**Our Price \$5.00.**

Jackets made of French Broadcloth—blue, tabac and brown—demi cape and notched collars—edged with Seal Plush and silk lined—regular value \$15.00;

**Our Price \$10.00.**

Women's close-fitting Coats, made of fine Broadcloth and Beaver—tan and brown—Worth collars—umbrella backs—trimmed on collar and all the way down, value \$22;

**Our Price \$15.00.**

## NOVELTY PATTERN SUITS.

In the purchase we so fortunately made were about eighty Novelty Pattern Suits, worth up to \$25 and \$30 each. There are Granite and Panama Cloths; Loie Fuller Ombre effects; Chevroned Diagonals; Serpentine and Changeable Novelties; Hopsackings; and Laine Froisece weaves. Also half a score other high class styles introduced this season for the first time. All the new colors and color combinations are represented. While they last the price is.....

**\$9.98**

## DRESS GOODS.

That we are prepared to astonish the public with marvelously low prices is evidenced by the appended quotations. Competition, here or elsewhere in the South, cannot think of meeting these figures—they are invincible.

EXTRA

HopSack Suitings, 44 inches wide; fine Bengalines, 40 inches wide; Granite Cloths, 54 inches wide; Broadcloths, 52 inches wide; Swivel Armures, 48 inches wide, etc., etc. Value up to 75c.

**Our Price 37c.**

Novelty Camel's-hair Stripes, 40 inches wide, value 50c the yard; our price only.....

**19c**

Illuminated Diagonals—very fine—34 inches wide, value 30c; our price only.....

**25c**

Changeable Hopsackings—all the new tint mixings, value 35c; our price.....

**39c**

14-inch Hopsackings; 40-inch Bengalines, and 38-inch Novelties, value \$1.25; our price.....

**89c**

Basket Weaves, changeable effects, 34 inches wide, value 40c; our price only.....

**25c**

Soft and hard finished Serge—black, white and blue, value 65c; our price only.....

**39c**

English Serge—soft and hard finished—54 inches wide, value 90c; our price.....

**69c**

54-inch Granite Cloth; 52-inch Broadcloths and 48-inch Swivel Armures, value \$1.50; our price only.....

**98c**

**KEELY CO. KEELY CO.**

# THE FAIR

## READ! READ! READ!

This is to be OUR GREATEST BARGAIN WEEK. We will undersell any merchant in Atlanta tomorrow.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—An Atlanta lady to her friend.

**A Dry Goods Feature at The Fair Tomorrow.**

69 pieces of 40-inch all wool \$1 and \$1.25 dress plaids—on the bargain counter 50c a yard.  
34 pieces 38-inch all wool choice dress goods, in fashionable designs, 35c a yard.  
21 French exclusive dress patterns—were \$12.50, \$16.50 and \$24.35 a pattern—your choice for \$9.  
Fine broadcloth 75c a yard, was \$1.50.  
Black silk Gloria (Lansdown) at \$1 a yard.  
10 piece silk velvet 50c a yard.  
Canton flannel 5c a yard.  
Fine sea island 5c a yard.  
Pure linen crash 5c a yard.  
30c twisted red flannel 25c a yard.  
Black satin skirts \$1 each.  
Best Silesia 12 1/2 c a yard.  
Dress cambric 4c a yard.  
25 per cent off on all other dress goods, not listed as special bargains above.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Some one to some one else at the theater.

**Millinery Bargains at The Fair.**

500 felt shapes, dress shapes and hats at 47c, 6 dozen assorted felt shapes, 25c for choice.  
Mixed lot of new fancy feathers 15c choice.  
Nine straw, high crown sailors, the 75c grade, for 35c.  
Boys' fancy dress caps, 25c each.  
Wide, all silk ribbon, the new shades in greens and browns, 10c a yard.  
Sale of trimmed hats.  
A bargain counter of \$10 French pattern hats, choice for \$4.65.  
A bargain counter of \$7.50 pattern hats, choice for \$2.94.  
Hats in all shades, full size, at 98c, regular price \$1.50.  
Come to "The Fair" for your millinery goods. The entire south room, 78 Whitehall street, is The Fair's millinery department. It is the largest in Atlanta.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Information given at an "afternoon."

**Bargains in The Fair's China Department.**

100 new white dinner sets for \$7.44.  
Beautiful decorated dinner set, brown and gold, \$9.98.  
New Haviland China plates at \$7.62.  
New French "Exquisite" decorated plates, 50c, a great bargain.  
Real china, half gallon pitchers, gold trimmed, 50c each.  
Decorated toilet sets at \$2.48.  
New white toilet sets at \$2.30.  
New decorated cups and saucers at 98c each.  
Fine glass tumblers 3c.  
Cake stands 24c.  
Syrup pitchers 25c.  
Butter dishes 10c.  
New "The Fair" lamps 25c.  
Frosted gold bisque lamps at \$1.24.  
Dinner plates 3c.  
Cups and saucers 50c set.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Remembered while speaking of Atlanta's Department House.

**Housefurnishing Goods at The Fair.**

Blue ware reduced.  
Tin ware new.  
Tin pie plates 4c.  
Tin dippers 5c.  
Tin basins 5c.  
Flour sifters 19c.  
Imported knife boxes 48c.  
Cheap knife boxes 5c.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Words with import Atlanta knows of.

**Notions at The Fair's Prices.**

Silver trays 25c.  
New silver novelties.  
Carved mirrors 25c up.  
Scissors, steel, 25c.  
Pins 1c.  
Good tooth brushes 10c.  
Best rubber combs 5c to 50c.  
Hair brushes 25c to \$1.  
Kid gloves \$1, worth \$1.50, all shades, warranted and fitted.  
Alcohol stoves 25c.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Common gossip of the day.

**Japanese Ware in The Fair's New Parlor.**

Japanese screens, cloth, four fold, gold embroidered at \$3.65.  
Japanese trays 24c.  
Japanese cups and saucers 18c up.  
Every day brings in new Japanese goods and you are invited to see the tea pots, chocolate pots, cracker jars, and fancy Japanese China. It is a fine display.

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—Words with import Atlanta knows of.

**THE FAIR.**

"They are One Price, Plain Figures at The Fair."—That's what gives confidence to The Fair's "ads."

**BAILEY & CARROLL**

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**43 PEACHTREE ST.**

**TELEPHONE 1039.**

Old Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland Straight Rye and Bourbon Whiskies; 2, 3 and 5-year-old Sweet Mash Georgia Corn Whiskies, Wines, Peach and Apple Brandies cheaper than any house in the state.

**BAILEY & CARROLL**

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**BAILEY & CARROLL**

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**43 PEACHTREE ST.**

**TELEPHONE 1039.**

# Simon

## --&--

# Frohsin

43 WHITEHALL.

Money saved is money made. To save in buying is the wisest economy, and you can save most by purchasing from us.

OUR

## Underwear Prices

Will interest You.

For Ladies.

Heavy Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests with turtleneck, also pants, 20c.  
Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, cream, natural or black, 50c.  
Merino Vests or Pants; cream or camel's hair at 30c.  
Medicated Scarlet All-wool and Union suits 40c.  
Natural Cotton Union suits 40c.  
Wool Union suits at 85c and \$1.19.

**Men's Underwear.**

Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers at 30c.  
Men's Natural Wool shirts and drawers at 50c.  
All Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c.  
Fine Cashmere Wool Shirts and Drawers at \$1.

**For Children.**

Merino Vests and Pants, large sizes, 25c.  
Natural Wool, Camel's Hair and Scarlet Vests and Pants from 25c up.  
Wool Union Suits, non-shrinkable, at 50c and 85c.  
Infant's non-shrinkable Wool Vests 25c.

**Hosiery.**

Ladies' Fleece lined Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, 20c.  
Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose 12 1/2c.  
Ladies' Extra Heavy 3-thread Hermsdorf's black hose 25c.  
Ladies and Children's Seamless, all-wool hose 15c.  
Ladies' Cashmere Wool Hose, ribbed or plain, 25c.  
Children's Ribbed Hose, Fleece lined, at 25c.  
Children's Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast black and seamless, 12 1/2c.  
Men's extra heavy Balbriggan Hose black and tan at 15c worth 25c.  
Men's All-wool Half-Hose 20c.  
Infants' Wool Hose, 10c.  
Infants' Cashmere Hose, silk heels and toes, 20c.

**Gloves.**

Centimeter's Kid Gloves are the best; we are sole agents for them.  
Ladies' Kid Gloves with large buttons and fancy welt and embroidery, in all shades, colors and fancy shades, including greens, purple, blue, old rose, at \$1.  
Ladies' 3-bank Fother's heavy gloves, tan, brown, black and slates, special for tomorrow at 75c.  
Children's Kid Gloves, with large pearl buttons, green, navy blue, brown and tan, \$1.  
Pearl Buttons, green, navy blue, brown and tan \$1.  
Children's Biaritz Kid Gloves at 50c.  
Men's Kid Gloves, worth \$1.25 at 75c.  
Men's Wool Gloves at 25c.  
Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Gloves, with silk fingers, kid fitting, at 25c.  
Ladies' Cashmere Gauntlets at 25c.  
Children's Gloves and Gauntlets in all colors.  
Children and Babies' silk and wool Mittens.  
Children's Four-top Kid Gloves, all sizes, at 75c and \$1.

**Children's Cloaks.**

Children's Cloaks, sizes 1 to 5 years, at \$1.25.  
Children's All-wool Eiderdown Cloaks, angora fur trimmed, at \$1.98.  
Infants' long Merino Cloaks, silk embroidered, at \$1.25.  
150 children's fine sample Cloaks from \$8 to \$16, at 60c on the \$1.  
Cream Silk Infants' Caps at 25c.  
Children's Silk and Plush caps, in all colors, 50c.

**Ladies' Skirts.**

Knitted Skirts, red, tan or black, at 40c.  
All wool Knitted Skirts in any color at \$1.  
Lined Saten Skirts, with ruffles, at \$1.  
Silk Mohair Skirts, flannel lined, quilted or with ruffles, at \$2.75.

**Men's Furnishings.**

Unlaundered shirts, reinforced bosom and back, at 25c.  
Canton Flannel Drawers, triple seats, at 35c.  
Satin Suspenders, silk embroidered, at 49c.  
Chenille fascinators in all colors at 45c, worth 60c.  
Ladies' Shopping Bags, leather with satin tops, 25c.  
Silk Serge Umbrellas, paragon frames, at 98c.

**Simon & Frohsin**

**43 Whitehall.**







# SHOT BY A CRANK

Carter Harrison, Chicago's Mayor, Foully Murdered.

NO WORD OF WARNING FOR HIM.

Prendergast, the Assassin, Gives Himself Up to the Police.

THE MOB WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

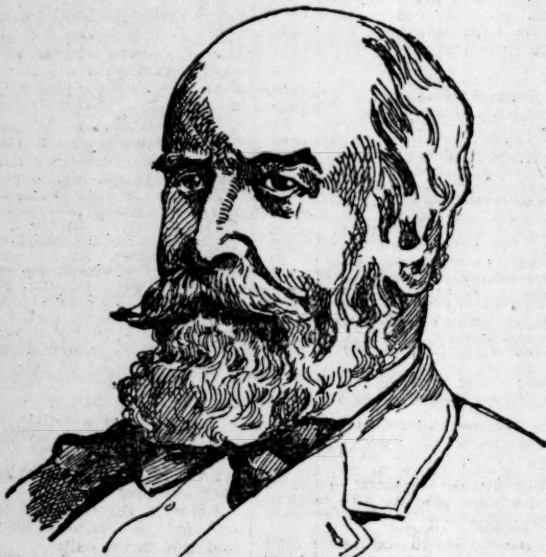
So He Was Quietly Taken to the City Hall and Put in a Dungeon.

HE IS A CRAZY PAPER CARRIER.

Says the Mayor Had Promised to Appoint Him Corporation Counsel—Great Excitement and Deep Sorrow in the City.

Chicago, October 28.—Another crazy crank has done his deadly work, and Carter Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, and one of the best known men in the west, lies dead at his residence, 231 South Ashland boulevard. Three bullets entered his body, two of them making wounds sufficient to cause his death.

The murder was committed by Eugene



From a Celebrated Picture in His Home, Which Has Been Willing to the Art Gallery in Chicago.

Patrick Prendergast, a paper carrier, who declared that Mayor Harrison had promised to make him corporation counsel and had not kept his word. This, he said, was his only reason for committing the crime.

The only person in the house at the time, besides Mr. Harrison, was his son, William Harrison, twenty-five years of age, and the servants.

About 8 o'clock the door bell rang and when Mary Hansen, the domestic, opened the door, she was confronted by a man about five feet five inches high, smooth shaven, his rather clean cut features lit up by a pair of dark eyes.

"Is Mr. Harrison in?" asked the man, in a quiet, pleasant voice.

"Yes, sir," responded the girl as she threw the door open wider to permit his entrance.

"I would like to see him, please," said the man as he walked toward the back end of the hall.

Mr. Harrison was in the dining room. Hearing the man ask for him, he rose and stepped into the hall, walking toward Prendergast, who by the time he caught sight of Mr. Harrison, had advanced about ten feet from the door.

Without saying a word, Prendergast drew his revolver and commenced to fire. He pulled the trigger but three times, and every time hit his mark. One ball shattered Mr. Harrison's hand and passed into the lower right side of the abdomen, making a wound that would have been mortal within a few days. The third bullet entered the chest slightly above the heart. This bullet was the immediate cause of death.

As soon as Prendergast began to fire Mr. Harrison turned and walked rapidly toward the dining room. He walked through the room, across the dining room and passed into the butler's pantry opening off the room, where, weakened by loss of blood, he fell to the floor.

Prendergast did not follow up his victim or make an attempt to ascertain how deadly his aim had been. He replaced his revolver in his pocket, with the same deliberation that had marked all of his actions and started toward the door.

Pursued by the Coachman. Just as he was passing through the doorway, William Harrison, the mayor's son, came tearing down the stairs from the upper portion of the house, just as Mr. Harrison's coachman ran into the rear end of the hall. The cries of Mary Hansen directed the son to where his father lay, but the coachman was after other game. He had a revolver of his own, and as quickly as he realized what had occurred, he leveled his weapon and sent a bullet after the disappearing form of the murderer. A second time his revolver spoke, but both bullets went wild. Running to the door, the coachman was prepared to continue his pursuit, but several people were entering to learn the cause of the shooting and by the time the coachman had reached the sidewalk, Prendergast had been swallowed up in the darkness.

Across Ashland boulevard, directly opposite the residence of Mr. Harrison, is the home of W. J. Chalmers, the wealthy owner of mining machinery. Mr. Chalmers was standing upon the front steps of his residence when the shots were fired, he bounded down the steps, dashing across the street and met Prendergast almost at the gate.

Accosting the Assassin. "What is it?" said Mr. Chalmers. The man walked rapidly north on Ashland avenue without hesitating.

Chalmers hastened into the house. He reached Mr. Harrison's side almost at the same instant that William Harrison had found where his father lay.

"Are you hurt?" asked Mr. Chalmers, as he and the son of the dying man strove to raise him.

"I've got my death, Chalmers," responded the mayor.

Noticing a spot of blood on the mayor's waistcoat, Chalmers said, "I guess not."

"I'm a Dead Man."

"I'm shot in the heart and I'm a dead man."

A moment later, he said, with a voice that was rapidly losing strength, "Unbuckle my vest, Chalmers, there's where the trouble is."

By this time he had been borne to a couch in an adjoining room. The front of his shirt was soaked with blood, which was running rapidly from two holes, one just above the heart and one in the abdomen.

"It's through the heart," said the mayor, his voice scarcely above a whisper. A moment later he sank into unconsciousness, and in twenty minutes after receiving the wounds, Mr. Harrison was dead.

When young Mr. Harrison came running down stairs to learn the cause of the shooting, he passed a burglar alarm. He reached out his hand and turned in an alarm, and even before he reached his father's side a patrol wagon filled with officers from Lake street station, about a third of a mile distant, was dashing toward the mayor's home. By the time the officers arrived all trace of the murderer had been lost, and even before the mayor had breathed his last, officers from every station in the city were on the outlook for a small, smooth-shaven man about twenty-five years old.

Dead Before the Doctor Arrived.

Every effort was made to secure medical attendance for Mr. Harrison, but when Dr. Lyman, the first physician to arrive at the house, reached the mayor's side he was a dead man. Drs. Thomas, Foster and Washburn followed in quick succession but they were unable to do anything and they soon left the house.

About twenty-five minutes after the shooting Sergeant Frank McDonald was standing in the office of the Des Plaines street station. Every available officer had already been hurried to work on the case.

Chief Shea, at last reached over, placed his finger on the man's wrist and told him that it was a doctor who questioned him. "Why did you kill the mayor?" asked the chief.

"Well," the man responded feebly, "he told me he would make me corporation counsel, but he did not do it; so I shot him. I went to his door and rang, and I went in and shot him. I just shot him. That's all—I shot him."

"What is your name?" asked the detective.

"Prendergast, Patrick Eugene, or Eugene Prendergast. Makes no difference which. The last name is Patrick."

"Where do you live?"

"I don't know; I don't know where—around here somewhere, I guess. But, and the man raised his head to make his answer more emphatic, "I do not live at the railroad tracks. I'll tell you that, and no amount of inquiry could induce him to give his place of residence."

Chief Shea asked him if he had ever been a lawyer, and Prendergast responded that he did not know; he did not believe he had.

"Then why did you expect to be made corporation counsel?" asked the chief.

"The mayor promised me—that's all," was the answer.

In attempting to learn the man's means of livelihood the officers experienced great difficulty. His replies were incoherent and rambling, but at last the examiners became convinced that he had been a newspaper carrier, whose route had been along Ashland boulevard, and in the vicinity of the mayor's home.

For several hours the examination was continued, but little of importance was developed. Other witnesses were examined, including servants, who were in Mr. Harrison's house at the time of the shooting, and people who had arrived shortly after the murder.

Under the City Hall. The prisoner was finally placed in a cell under the city hall and additional policemen were stationed about the building for the night's vigil. All night long the crowd came and went about the place. A bitter feeling against the murderer was manifested. Significant but subdued remarks about convenient lamp posts and swift vengeance were frequently heard. At one time during the evening, as a carriage drove rapidly down the street, a young man pointed his umbrella at the vehicle and shouted:

"There he goes."

There was an immediate rush for the retreating carriage, but some one shouted that Prendergast was still in the chief's office, and they stopped and began looking for the man with the umbrella. An officer, however, had rushed the man away and he apparently was glad to escape, as he could not be found.

W. J. Morgan, of 612 Jackson boulevard, and E. R. Robinson, a young medical student, were passing the house just as the shots were fired. They rushed through the door, a second after Mr. Chalmers had entered.

"We hurried into the dining room as quickly as we could," said Mr. Morgan, "but we were unable to do anything more than help raise Mr. Harrison on a couch. We did not think he was badly hurt at first, and when the little gentleman (Mr. Chalmers) said he thought he would get over it, the mayor said: 'No my heart is hurt and I'm a dead man. I can feel the blood flowing inside and I cannot last long.'"

"We did what we could for him, but he sank rapidly, and in a few minutes he was dead."

"The whole thing was so quickly done," said Mr. Chalmers late tonight, that I really do not know a thing about it. I was standing at the top of my steps when I heard the shooting, and about the next thing I knew I was in the house and helping young Harrison to care for his father. I expressed to Mr. Harrison the hope that he was not badly wounded, but he said: 'I'm a dead man. I have got it through the heart.' He repeated this several times and sank so rapidly that we knew there was no hope. He simply bled to death and passed away so quickly that it was utterly impossible to save him. The family, of course, were utterly prostrated and they know nothing about the matter any way. The young man told me he was up stairs and when he heard the shooting he ran down stairs. As he passed a burglar alarm he turned in a signal without knowing what really was the matter. He had found his father a minute before I reached him. He said to me 'I told father long ago that something like this would happen. He was too easy in letting people in to see him—cranks and everybody. I and all the other

Continued on Second Column Sixteenth Page.

PRISTON HARRISON, The Youngest Son and Business Manager of the Times.

tion counsel; he did not do it, and I shot him. I meant to shoot him and I went there to do it."

He said that after leaving the Harrison house he had taken a street car and started towards Des Plaines street station with the object of giving himself up.

"The car did not go very fast," said he, "or I would have been here sooner."

As the station where he gave himself up is just four blocks over a mile from the Harrison residence, he scarcely had time to do otherwise than as he said.

The curious crowd over and against each other in a wild endeavor to learn if the story of the shooting was true. An immense throng gathered on the sidewalks and in the streets about the place. Laboringmen, going to their homes, among the street cars as they reached the crowd and when the cause of the disturbance became known, added their voices to the subdued threats of vengeance, for Mr. Harrison was popular with the masses. The streets were soon filled with blocks and the officers as they looked out of the windows upon the surging sea of faces, became alarmed for the safety of their prisoner.

A hasty conference

held and it was decided to remove Prendergast to the Central station in the city hall. The trembling, pale-faced prisoner was led between stalwart officers to a rear door and hurried away in the darkness.

Meantime tidings of the murder had swept like an electric shock through the city. The telephone wires fairly burned with service as queries and confirmations flew over the circuits. Politicians, officials, business men and everybody dropped their papers as the news came to their homes, and started to the center of the city to swell the large crowd.

Removing the Prisoner. Bulletins were posted in the prominent downtown places. The newspaper offices were besieged by eager questioners, and

MISS SOPHIE HARRISON, The Youngest Daughter of the Assassinated Mayor.

downtown business was for a time at a standstill. Before the prisoner had reached the city hall news of his coming had been communicated to the crowds about the streets and the station was soon surrounded. The murderer was rushed through the throng into the dark courtyard before the county and city buildings and hurried through a private entrance into Chief of Detectives Shea's office. The doors were barred and officers were hurried from adjacent stations to guard the windows, doors and corridors. A few detectives and police officers were called into the chief's office on the examination of Prendergast began.

The prisoner, as soon as he had reached the office, sank exhausted into a chair, his head fell back and his livid face and sagging eyes presented a ghastly picture. He is about twenty-four years of age, with beardless and cadaverous face, and a stupid, almost idiotic expression. His attire was that of a laboring man and not over clean. For a time the man refused to answer any questions that were addressed to him. In a scarcely audible voice, he said:

"I am sick—I'm sick."

Would Not Tell His Residence. Chief Shea, at last reached over, placed his finger on the man's wrist and told him that it was a doctor who questioned him.

"Why did you kill the mayor?" asked the chief.

"Well," the man responded feebly, "he told me he would make me corporation counsel, but he did not do it; so I shot him. I went to his door and rang, and I went in and shot him. I just shot him. That's all—I shot him."

"What is your name?" asked the detective.

"Prendergast, Patrick Eugene, or Eugene Prendergast. Makes no difference which. The last name is Patrick."

"Where do you live?"

"I don't know; I don't know where—around here somewhere, I guess. But, and the man raised his head to make his answer more emphatic, "I do not live at the railroad tracks. I'll tell you that, and no amount of inquiry could induce him to give his place of residence."

Chief Shea asked him if he had ever been a lawyer, and Prendergast responded that he did not know; he did not believe he had.

"Then why did you expect to be made corporation counsel?" asked the chief.

"The mayor promised me—that's all," was the answer.

In attempting to learn the man's means of livelihood the officers experienced great difficulty. His replies were incoherent and rambling, but at last the examiners became convinced that he had been a newspaper carrier, whose route had been along Ashland boulevard, and in the vicinity of the mayor's home.

For several hours the examination was continued, but little of importance was developed. Other witnesses were examined, including servants, who were in Mr. Harrison's house at the time of the shooting, and people who had arrived shortly after the murder.

Under the City Hall. The prisoner was finally placed in a cell under the city hall and additional policemen were stationed about the building for the night's vigil. All night long the crowd came and went about the place. A bitter feeling against the murderer was manifested. Significant but subdued remarks about convenient lamp posts and swift vengeance were frequently heard. At one time during the evening, as a carriage drove rapidly down the street, a young man pointed his umbrella at the vehicle and shouted:

"There he goes."

There was an immediate rush for the retreating carriage, but some one shouted that Prendergast was still in the chief's office, and they stopped and began looking for the man with the umbrella. An officer, however, had rushed the man away and he apparently was glad to escape, as he could not be found.

W. J. Morgan, of 612 Jackson boulevard, and E. R. Robinson, a young medical student, were passing the house just as the shots were fired. They rushed through the door, a second after Mr. Chalmers had entered.

"We hurried into the dining room as quickly as we could," said Mr. Morgan, "but we were unable to do anything more than help raise Mr. Harrison on a couch. We did not think he was badly hurt at first, and when the little gentleman (Mr. Chalmers) said he thought he would get over it, the mayor said: 'No my heart is hurt and I'm a dead man. I can feel the blood flowing inside and I cannot last long.'"

"We did what we could for him, but he sank rapidly, and in a few minutes he was dead."

"The whole thing was so quickly done," said Mr. Chalmers late tonight, that I really do not know a thing about it. I was standing at the top of my steps when I heard the shooting, and about the next thing I knew I was in the house and helping young Harrison to care for his father. I expressed to Mr. Harrison the hope that he was not badly wounded, but he said: 'I'm a dead man. I have got it through the heart.' He repeated this several times and sank so rapidly that we knew there was no hope. He simply bled to death and passed away so quickly that it was utterly impossible to save him. The family, of course, were utterly prostrated and they know nothing about the matter any way. The young man told me he was up stairs and when he heard the shooting he ran down stairs. As he passed a burglar alarm he turned in a signal without knowing what really was the matter. He had found his father a minute before I reached him. He said to me 'I told father long ago that something like this would happen. He was too easy in letting people in to see him—cranks and everybody. I and all the other

Continued on Second Column Sixteenth Page.

PRISTON HARRISON, The Youngest Son and Business Manager of the Times.

tion counsel; he did not do it, and I shot him. I meant to shoot him and I went there to do it."

He said that after leaving the Harrison house he had taken a street car and started towards Des Plaines street station with the object of giving himself up.

"The car did not go very fast," said he, "or I would have been here sooner."

As the station where he gave himself up is just four blocks over a mile from the Harrison residence, he scarcely had time to do otherwise than as he said.

The curious crowd over and against each other in a wild endeavor to learn if the story of the shooting was true. An immense throng gathered on the sidewalks and in the streets about the place. Laboringmen, going to their homes, among the street cars as they reached the crowd and when the cause of the disturbance became known, added their voices to the subdued threats of vengeance, for Mr. Harrison was popular with the masses. The streets were soon filled with blocks and the officers as they looked out of the windows upon the surging sea of faces, became alarmed for the safety of their prisoner.

A hasty conference

## PURE DEMOCRACY.

Messrs. Bryan, Sibley and Stallings in Alabama.

GREAT DAY AT GREENVILLE FAIR.

Live Questions Discussed by Three Able Representatives.

THEY ARE TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE.

The Eloquent Nebraska Congressman Dwells on the Financial Question, Discussing Honest Money.

Greenville, Ala., October 28.—(Special.)—"I may be talking a great deal about Jefferson here," said Hon. William Bryan in his speech here today, "but Jeffersonianism is democracy, pure and simple."

"Yes," quickly retorted Mr. Bryan, "I understand that there are two kinds of democrats in Alabama, but the man who becomes a Hamiltonian democrat is no democrat at all."

The quick turn thus given showed how ready Mr. Bryan was to seize the point any interruption might give him, and in the language of Hon. Jesse Stallings, the talk that followed was "pure, unadulterated democracy."

The occasion of the celebration here today was the closing of a successful agricultural fair in which half a dozen surrounding counties are interested. The exhibits gave evidence that the farmers of this section are skillful and intelligent, using discretion in their work and fully up to the standard of the most advanced communities. The people present were sturdy and manly, the



WILLIAM BRYAN.

sons of toil whose integrity and industry are the backbone of the state. They were anxious to hear from the two able silver advocates in the house of representatives, Hon. William Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania. Through the influence of Hon. Jesse Stallings, representative from the second congressional district of Alabama, these gentlemen were induced to come and all three arrived last night and were entertained until today at the handsome residence of Hon. J. C. Richardson.

Mr. Herbert's Successor. A paragraph about Mr. Stallings in passing is not out of place here. He is a tall, smooth-faced gentleman, with the appearance and walk of a clergyman, but possessing the wit and good fellowship of one of the boys. He is an orator, fluent and forcible, and some of these days, imitating the example of Mr. Bryan, he is going to electrify the house and win fame in one of these oratorical outbursts which has so often brought men to the front.

For sixteen years Hon. Hilary A. Herbert represented this district in congress, but his partiality for Hamiltonianism in politics threw him out with his people and he discreetly kept out of the race for reelection last year. The cause which brought him defeat at home attracted the attention of Mr. Cleveland and he won favor abroad by being chosen for the secretaryship of the navy. The fight for the succession was stubborn, the candidates being Messrs. Tompkins, and Wyke, of Montgomery, and Mr. Stallings, of this city. A thousand ballots made Mr. Stallings the victor and the account of his stewardship, as told in his speech of today, is best given right here.

Stands on the Chicago Platform. "I desire to say," said he, "that there is nothing in my conduct since I have been representing you in Washington that I need explain. You adopted a national platform. That platform contained a plank which you instructed me by your votes in November to carry out. Your word expressed at the ballot box has been my law and will be my law. On all questions I will reflect the opinions of the people whose commission I hold in congress. Your command to me was that gold and silver should be used as the standard money; that you condemned the Sherman law, but at the same time we must not discriminate in the coinage of the two metals. That platform also declares for the repeal of the McKinley act. How is it to be repealed—by the substitution of another act or by a mere repeal? The Sherman law was to be replaced by another providing for the coinage of the two metals without discrimination. This was the issue in the democratic campaign last year and in more than 100 appointments I declared it to you. I will never desert the instructions which I have received from the second district. I believe the democrats will get together again. They are bound to do so, because they were instructed to do so by their platform. Southern democrats voted for the ratios in the silver contract, and only eighteen voted against all ratios. In the senate there are twenty-six democratic senators from the south, of whom nineteen are for silver."

Prefers Morgan to Sherman. "When I took my seat," said Mr. Stallings, warming up, "I looked, as a new member, to see where the leaders, who had guided us heretofore, were ranged, and by them I took my stand. I prefer to follow the leadership of that gallant hero who, in war and in peace, has illustrated Alabama—Hon. John T. Morgan—than to trim in the wake of John Sherman. (Applause.) Sherman's every act has been detrimental to the people of the south. Whenever the issue is between following Sherman or Morgan I will not hesitate to follow Morgan."

A voice: "Hurrah for Stallings!" "John Sherman," continued Mr. Stallings, "is the embodiment of hate toward the southern people. He demonized silver, secretly betraying the trust of the republican presidents, who admitted that he did not know it when he signed it. I will throw my lot with my own people."

A voice: "That's right, Jesse."

"I never will follow Sherman. Whenever I see him, I'll tell him that."

BLUE POINTS at the people

were with him. The speaking was announced to begin at 11 o'clock.

Five Exhibits. Previous to that hour Messrs. Bryan and Sibley were carried through the exhibit halls. They were much surprised by the great range of products which were on exhibit. Mr. Sibley, who is a practical Pennsylvania farmer, took a great fancy to the German millet and alfalfa. Both gentlemen grew enthusiastic over a quince, which was the size of an ordinary northern pumpkin. The horses on exhibit were a revelation and proved that live stock has already become an important industry in the south.

At 11 o'clock the audience assembled in the grand stand, while the notabilities of the occasion were gathered upon an improvised platform.

President Dunklin, of the fair association, introduced Hon. Hector D. Lane, state commissioner of agriculture, as the presiding officer. In a few well chosen remarks Mr. Lane introduced Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Talking to the Farmers. Mr. Bryan began by saying that it was in compliment to the sterling worth of Mr. Stallings that he consented to come 900 miles to deliver an address to that gentleman's constituents. Raised upon a farm himself, he delighted to speak to an agricultural people, the most critical audience a speaker could face. All classes were expert in their own lines, but to the farmer it was reserved to know all that the others were doing. "The farmers it is, at last, who must settle all great questions. There are now before the country three great questions of money, of taxation, of appropriation. Upon these I want to talk as a man who loves his country and not as a partisan. (Cheers.) This is not a time to talk of party names, but of principles which make parties great. The great questions are present to each generation—never settled permanently—but taken up by each generation to suit itself. They are the questions of money, of taxation, of appropriation. The difficulty is to prevent the taxes from swallowing up the taxpayer. Every department of government, moved by selfishness, cries out for larger appropriations, forgetting that the best protection of the people is neither in fort nor fleet, but in a contented and prosperous people. Such a people can raise an army of any size for and without money. Show me a people where the toilers are crushed and I will show you a people whom it will require an army to keep down."

A Jeffersonian Proverb. "We can add nothing to what Thomas Jefferson has condensed into the declaration of independence. Jefferson declared that the art of government is the art of being good. There are some people in the house of representatives who imagine that they have superior facilities for knowing everything. It is not the business of the government to regulate private business, but to protect you in your rights. There never was a time when it was more important that we should take our eyes off of prosperity and place them upon the man who would raise an army above man too often. Jefferson recognized man's interest as being at the bottom of the law, whereas we are now told that business interests stand first in the eyes of the law. Property is everything and man is nothing. One kind of taxation, which I favor, is upon possession rather than upon consumption—a taxation upon incomes so that payment may be made in proportion to what we eat and upon what we eat and wear. It has been tried in other countries successfully."

"I am glad that in this country you can permanently settle everything—that the political activities of the citizen are ever in motion. The indifference of the multitudes would be occasion for schemers."

Why the Precious Metals Are Used. "There is a duty for every day. We may not have the opportunities of our fathers to display our patriotism on the battlefield, but there are other fields upon which it may be tested. Today is the money question. What kind of money shall the people have? We might go back to barter, but that age is past. The precious metals are used because their production is so limited that their value can never greatly fluctuate. The greatest strength of the metallic idea is its independence of legislation. The people of the world want the best money. Is money, which depends upon legislation, better than that which depends upon natural laws? When the amount is fixed by legislation you have to fight ignorance and selfishness."

More Money Needed. "The congressman starts out with the assumption of intelligence. This country, being undeveloped, needs more money per capita than in old countries. Who can tell every factor? When you have overcome ignorance you must combat selfishness. The creditor wants a dollar increased, the debtor wants it contracted. The show the evil effects of legislation. The value of a dollar depends as much upon the number of dollars as the price of wheat depends upon the number of bushels. What is true of cotton and wheat is just as true of money. If by one stroke of the pen you could strike off the money of the world, the other half would rise in proportionate value. If I contract a debt when there is \$25 per capita, the legislature wipes out \$24, I must sell more of what I produce to pay the same amount of debts. I contracted a debt upon one scale and must pay it on another scale. Are you paying an honest dollar?"

"Have they shown you an honest dollar? It is a most dishonest dollar. (Cheers.) 'No economist will declare a gold dollar to be an honest dollar. Oh, the dollar is always worth a hundred cents. What do you want the dollar for, to match against another? We must have a multiple dollar, based upon the average values of the necessities of life. It must be a dollar that will weigh with the units of human toil. Supply and demand of silver and gold in free competition bring about this result. An increased demand for gold will raise its value. If you admit the argument of supply and demand you confess the whole question."

When India wants to establish the gold standard she withdraws gold from other places and the gold which is left increases in value equal to what was taken away. The holder of gold charges selfishness to all others except himself. He is not selfish but is burning up with a desire to help others. (Laughter.) I admire the majority of Alabama's delegation and her two heroic senators who have stood up for the right."

President Dunklin, of the fair association, reached his seventieth birthday yesterday. His friends procured a beautiful gold-headed cane, and the presentation was made in the presence of the sympathetic multitude. The old fatherly Israel bent his venerable head as he listened to the words of eulogium, and the tear which trickled down his cheek was more eloquent than any words he could utter.

P. J. MORAN.

THAT CORBETT-MITCHELL FIGHT.

Has Started Rumors in Jacksonville That Have Arouned the Florida Sports.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 28.—(Special.)—It is rumored here tonight, though without any definite authority, that the Corbett-Mitchell fight is likely to come off in this city. A syndicate has been formed and it is said that \$40,000 has been raised and that \$30,000 will be offered, the fight to take place in the tropic exhibition building, a huge structure that will hold 10,000 easily. Florida laws are lax respecting prize fights and the promoters of the pugilistic sport believe that no obstacle will be placed in the way. Nothing definite can be obtained nor names of principals interested.

TWO MEN SHOT DOWN.

Moonshiners and Desperadoes Doing Bloody Work in Alabama.

Jasper, Ala., October 28.—(Special.)—Deputy United States Marshal J. P. Shaw came in today and brought news of quite a bad state of affairs in Winston and the edge of Lawrence counties, which are back districts with no telegraphic facilities, and news is slow coming out. It seems that some days ago Deputy United States Marshal Tom Higin, who lives near Montlon, Lawrence county, went to Huntsville to the United States court. When he returned it was reported that he had some papers for Morrow Key, a desperate character in the neighborhood. On Thursday Key went to Higin's house, called him out and without a word of explanation, filled him with buckshot, killing him instantly. The entire county is stirred up and the end is not yet. Higin's friends swear vengeance and more trouble is expected. Kelly Payne, who had also been to court, was shot from ambush yesterday while at work in his field in Winston county. His horse was shot also. Payne's wounds are not considered fatal. The shooting seems to be the result of organized cliques and the condition of affairs grows more serious each day.

OUT AND BACK.

A Brewing Company Escapes from a Re-capture for Only an Hour.

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—The P. A. Walters Brewing Company again went into the hands of a receiver today. Sheriff John E. R. of the superior court being appointed receiver.



## TWELVE MAJORITY.

Mr. Voorhees Will Get His Bill Through Tomorrow.

THE HOUSE WILL ACT PROMPTLY; Then the Work of the Extra Session Will Be Over.

JOHN SHERMAN ARGUES FOR BONDS.

Senator Gorman States That the Repealers Caused the Delay, and Not the Southern Members—A Lively Session.

Washington, October 28.—(Special.)—The final vote on the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will be taken in the senate at 2 o'clock Monday.

The bill will pass by eleven or twelve majority.

Senator Voorhees gave notice this afternoon that he would ask for a final vote at that hour.

There was no objection. Nearly all the amendments were voted upon this afternoon and voted down. One or two are to be voted upon Monday, but the principal portion of the session from 11 to 2 o'clock will be devoted to speech-making. The senate did not adjourn this afternoon, but again recessed until Monday. Thus the present session is still the legislative session of last Tuesday week, there having been no adjournment of the senate since that time.

This was a day of speech-making in the senate, and during the speeches many extraordinary utterances were made. The day opened with a speech from Senator Wolcott, in which he criticized the senate and the executive, characterizing the senate as the simple mouth-piece of the executive and declared that it had yielded to influences which should have no share in shaping legislation.

Volcott then Eastern Lightning. He was defiant to the east and justified the course taken by the friends of silver. Senator Wolcott was, however, dignified and eloquent in his utterances as always is. He was followed by Senator Sherman, who declared that the secretary of the treasury had no authority under existing law to issue bonds. He advocated a law providing for an issue of bonds. Senator Blackburn replied that Attorney General Miller, during the last administration, had given an opinion holding that bonds could be issued, and had stated that the plan for an issue had been made at the bureau of printing and engraving and could be produced in the senate within an hour.

Mr. Sherman advocated the issue of 3 per cent bonds, redeemable in three years, in coin, in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof. He held that such bonds would not be bought by syndicates but by the great mass of people.

Senator Voorhees, later, held that the senate had not been officially notified that the treasury needed aid in the shape of bonds. He believed Mr. Carlisle thoroughly competent to handle the affairs of the treasury department and thought if he wanted bonds he would ask congress to provide him with authority for an issue. Until he did so, Mr. Voorhees held that the matter should receive no consideration from congress.

Repealers Caused the Delay. Senator Gorman then took the floor and delivered a remarkable and straightforward utterance as to the existing condition of affairs in the senate and what brought it about. He said that the delay in the senate had been because repeal had been in the minority and it required time to turn it into a majority. He defended the southern silver senators from the charge that they had been obstructionists, by stating that it was the republicans who wanted action delayed until they could get a majority of the senate with them, which they had only secured very recently. Thus it will be seen from Senator Gorman's own statement, and he has always been an unconditional repealer, that it was the unconditional repealer who have been the cause of this long delay in the senate. They are responsible for it, not the southern senators, who have been criticised vigorously and viciously by the friends of the currency.

Life-time Convictions. Mr. Gorman then said that many democrats had been obliged to set aside lifetime convictions to meet the emergency and save the administration. He criticised the republicans by their action and said that they shown less partisanship a better and more complete bill could have been passed. He intimated that he had always been in favor of repeal, but he believed a condition should be attached to it. Silver should not have been struck down without notice. Repeal should have been fixed to take effect at a later day, and provisions for relieving the treasury of its embarrassment should have been incorporated in the same bill. He added that the democrats had been misunderstood about a bond issue and said he expected further financial trouble for the treasury. The present depleted treasury had been caused by extravagant appropriations by republican congresses, but he asserted that the democratic party who controlling the government would assume the responsibility.

An Exciting Session. During the voting on amendments in the afternoon there were several lively spots between senators and today's session was one of the most exciting of the long debate. Monday will see the last of the bill in the senate. It should pass the house by Wednesday night.

It is probable that on Friday congress will take a recess for four weeks.

E. W. B.

### IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman Says Mr. Carlisle Cannot Sell Bonds.

Washington, October 28.—The senate resumed its session at 11 o'clock this morning with fifty-two senators on deck.

The urgency deficiency bill was considered and passed.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Culom, of Illinois, on yesterday, transferring the model battleship Illinois to the state of Illinois as an armory for the naval militia of that state, at the close of the world's fair, was passed.

The repeal bill was taken up at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Wolcott then addressed the senate. He said in part: "Yesterday we voted on that amendment to the bill which would give us free coinage. It was lost, a great majority of the senate voting against it. All other amendments will meet a like fate. The fight for silver has failed because democratic support and republican encouragement has been withdrawn. There has been talk of cloture and senators across the chamber have leaped into sudden reputation by advocating it. Why, Mr. President, even the newest senator here must have understood perfectly that cloture as applicable to this measure was an impossibility; that it could find no foothold, or abiding place in this chamber. Ever since this measure was first reported, it was distinctly understood that if the support it finds on the other side of the chamber should be withdrawn, while it is an irreparable wrong would be done upon us by un-

ditional repeal, we should nevertheless cease to oppose the vote. The time has come when we are left alone. Party expediency and other controlling motives have led to the acquiescence by the republican side in the inevitable result. Some of the criticisms to which we have been subjected by democratic senators is misplaced. We have been told by some of them that our course has been obstructive and revolutionary. This sounds odd to all of us who witnessed the contest over the force bill. Senators who are 'tightly' understood to favor cloture and have denounced us, fled out solemnly again and again in the cloakrooms, or ensconced themselves in committee rooms to avoid aiding to make a quorum. That struggle lasted as long as the organization of speakers and the machinery of contest were perfectly equipped and oiled. I do not refer to these force bill days by way of criticism, but only to emphasize the fact that fine distinctions precede nice differences. I confess we had experienced the hope that the struggle for very existence, which we sympathized and not denunciation from representatives of a section which not long ago made an appeal on similar grounds and did not make it in vain.

Mr. President, the populists hold tenets to which I cannot lend my approval and many of their doctrines seem to me to be wild and visionary. I would infinitely rather stand, however, in the platform of the senator from Kansas, than in that of the senator who made him the target for his derision.

"The senator from Kansas, at least, swears in the words of no master. Except as we might be used as an instrument of party political success in the eastern states, we have been, with the exception of the support of the courageous senators from Pennsylvania, absolutely friendless on the side of the chamber and all talk of sympathy for our section has been a pretense and a sham. I speak only for my own state. I am advised that the adjoining state, Wyoming, desires repeal."

When Mr. Wolcott took his seat the gavel of the vice president was brought down several times in quick, short taps to subdue the applause in the galleries. He said that silver would be used more and more and ought to be used more and more. The world was not coming to an end before the purchase of silver would exhaust her other resources and the people of the state, now frightened out of their wits because they were about to lose one industry, would find ample employment in the development of their soil and of their mines. So with all the mining and doubt very much," said Mr. Sherman, "whether the bill, when it passes, will meet the expectations of many people. I believe that it is necessary to superimpose on this measure other measures more important than this. After thinking of it fully I believe it would not be wise to offer any proposition of a new character, raising other questions of doubt and dispute on this bill. It is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to have some legislation in regard to the fund on hand for the maintenance of redemption. I believe that the fund of \$100,000,000 in gold at this moment is not used contrary to the provisions of the law. Under the law that fund may remain in the treasury and cannot be taken for any purpose whatever without a breach of the law, and yet I am told that this fund is now being used to pay for ordinary current expenses of the government. It might be at once supplemented by gold."

### SHOT BY A CRANK.

Continued From Third Column Fifteenth Page.

members of the family often told him to be careful, but he only laughed. "The fact we had carried Mr. Harrison to the 'couch,'" continued Mr. Chalmers, "he spoke once or twice, saying that it was useless to do anything to prolong his life, and the last words he said were, 'as nearly as I can remember—Give me water.' His articulation was not distinct at the time, but I know what he said. I really don't know anything about how the occurrence took place, as I was devoting all my time to Mr. Harrison."

### SHOT BY A CRANK.

Continued From Third Column Fifteenth Page.

"That man, Prendergast, is crazy," said Corporation Counsel Kraus, who was, perhaps, the closest friend Mr. Harrison had. "I know him well, and have seen him several times. He called at my office twice and told me that he was going to be appointed as my successor and that I should resign. I laughed and told him that I was ready to quit at any time and if he would let me have my resignation and step into my position, from Mayor Harrison, I would gladly let him have the place. The man was so palpably out of his mind that I did not consider it worth while to talk seriously to him. He spoke to me about one time, and he said that he had received threatening letters from the fellow and that he had paid no attention to them as the man was insane and there was no use in worrying him. I never thought of the matter again until I received two postal cards from the fellow a few days ago. They were both written in red ink and gave me the information that he was ready to have me resign and step into my position. I have always known that Prendergast was insane, but I never thought that he would do such an awful thing as this."

Mr. Kraus was well known in the city. He was the mayor's lawyer, and he reached him that the mayor was dead. He was in his carriage, going to a ball. He at once ordered his coachman to drive back to the mayor's residence, where he found the suit and then hurried over to Mr. Harrison's residence, arriving there a short time after the mayor's death.

Sketch of Carter Harrison. Carter Henry Harrison was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 15, 1825. He was a graduate of Yale in 1845, read law, engaged in farming, traveled for a time in foreign cities and after receiving his degree from Transylvania law school, of Lexington, Ky., settled in Chicago, where he engaged in the real estate business.

After the great fire of 1871 he served as commissioner for three years. After returning from a second European journey in 1874 he was elected mayor by a very close vote. He served four years. In 1880 he ran for mayor of Chicago on an independent ticket against Dewitt Cregier, the regular nominee, and Heepstead Washburn, republican. The three-cornered fight resulted in the election of the republican nominee. Again, in 1892, notwithstanding the fact that he was generally held responsible for the democratic defeat of 1890 in this strong democratic city, Mr. Harrison received the regular nomination of that party for mayor. After a memorable fight, backed solely by his own personality, the campaign was one of the most bitter municipal contests on record. Mayor Harrison held his office as a result of that fight, his majority reaching almost 50,000. It was one of the greatest personal triumphs recorded in American politics.

### FILLED HIM WITH BIRDSHOT.

Hayes Dyon, a Worthless Negro, Outraged the Wife of His Benefactor.

Nashville, Tenn., October 28.—(Special.) Hayes Dyon, alias Will Hayes, a negro, assaulted and outraged Andrew Church's wife this morning shortly after her husband had left for his work. The woman went to her husband and informed him of the facts. Church returned home and found Dyon still there. He filled his head and face with birdshot, putting out one eye. Church would have fired the other barrel but the cap had fallen off the tube. Dyon is in a critical condition. The crime was peculiarly atrocious, as Church was supporting Dyon, who was out of work. Dyon returned here from Louisville about three weeks ago and is wanted there on a charge of burglary.

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## FEVER TAKES TWO.

One White and One Colored Victim of the Yellow Plague.

A TRAIN LOAD OF SUPPLIES COMING.

The Weather at Brunswick Turns Cooler. Nine New Cases—Malaria Cases at Camp Detention.

Brunswick, Ga., October 28.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported today—two whites and seven negroes. The whites are: Miss Annie Quinn and W. A. Herfel. There were two deaths—Mrs. Alberta Holman, white, and Marie Anderson, colored.

At a meeting of the health board today a petition was presented, signed by thirty-three people, requesting them to allow the agents of a new treatment for yellow fever to make trials.

The petition was received and tabled. The board will exercise no power in keeping new treatments from being applied to those who desire it, but will not receive or recognize reports from those treating patients other than regular physicians.

Advices received today indicate that fifteen carloads of provisions have left New York for Brunswick's relief commissary.

Surgeon Murray was hurriedly summoned today from Brunswick to Camp Detention by Surgeon Giddings to arrange for enforcing the camp laws. It is understood here that some Norwegian sailors, who are there, refused to obey orders.

The cheering news on fever cases today has brightened up the people considerably. The weather today was fair and warm. Tonight it is cooler, with a frosty tinge.

### AT CAMP DETENTION.

Two Deaths There, but Reported to Have Been From Malaria.

Camp Detention, Ga., October 28.—Surgeon Murray held a post-mortem on both cases reported as dead from yellow fever today and pronounced them malaria. The attending physicians were doubtful of the disease and requested that an autopsy be held. The fever is becoming of a more pronounced malarial type and is producing some interesting studies for medical men. Autopsies, in the interest of science are being repeatedly held, but Surgeon Murray is particular to never hold a post-mortem without first getting permission from the subject's friends after death. He never transgresses the rights of any one in this matter.

An investigation tonight at Camp Detention of the trouble with inmates disclosed the fact that they were admitted on the proviso that they should be under the supervision of the board of health. Surgeon Murray according to their leave their camp and get out on that basis. Otherwise he would have compelled them to remain on their ship, where they would have been fed.

One board of health case will be disposed of in some way tomorrow morning. Mrs. Giddings is at the camp with Surgeon Giddings and her pleasant disposition is materially helping the officials to wade away the morass of camp life.

### AN EDITOR THERE.

Dr. Bowen, medical editor of The New York World, arrived at the camp today. Tomorrow he will proceed to Brunswick and spend a while there investigating the situation.

Dr. A. W. Archer, of Washington, is a new addition to Camp Detention forces and is working amicably with Surgeon Giddings. Surgeon Giddings' discipline is perfect. At night the camp presents an interesting scene. An immense number of sentinels keep guard lines the pickets pass to and fro, muskets over shoulders.

Mothers are coaxing children to sleep, boys and girls roam about and the armed inner guard is under treatment, but his case is not very fever and he is only slightly ill.

### CASH STILL COMES.

Generous Hearted People Continue to Help the Unfortunates.

The Constitution's Brunswick subscription list continues to grow. Although more than two weeks have passed since the first appeal was made, the contributions are still coming in briskly, and the indications are that they will continue as long as there is want in the stricken city.

Yesterday's subscriptions reached \$106.70. A check for \$50 came from the East and West railroad, and the Young Ladies' Literary Club, of West End, contributed \$10. Baptist Sunday school of Cave Springs, Ga., through W. P. Trout, \$2.15. Miss Oliver, per letter, gave City \$1.25. Baptist Sunday school of Cave Springs, Ga., through W. P. Trout, \$2.15. Atlanta Traction Company employees, per list, \$10.00.

Total, \$106.70. East and West Railroad, Office of General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Please find enclosed payable to your order, check on the Commercial Bank of New York, for \$50.00. The list and letters accompanying were as follows:

Young Ladies' Literary circle of West End, \$3.30. Macon County Alliance, of Montezuma, Ga., per manager's letter, \$4.00. Baptist Sunday school of Cave Springs, Ga., through W. P. Trout, \$2.15. Miss Oliver, per letter, gave City \$1.25. Baptist Sunday school of Cave Springs, Ga., through W. P. Trout, \$2.15. Atlanta Traction Company employees, per list, \$10.00.

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## AFTER THE FIGHT.

Senator Mat Butler Reviews the Famous Struggle.

IT WAS A STAND FOR BIMETALLISM.

Democratic Repealers Were in the Minority from the Start.

THEY WOULD NOT ATTEND THE CAUCUS.

When the Compromise Was Agreed Upon It Was Clearly Understood That Mr. Cleveland Approved.

Washington, October 28.—(Special.)—Senator Butler, of South Carolina, when he talks, usually says something. He is plain, courageous and honest in all things. He has made a gallant fight in the senate against unconditional repeal.

He now comes forward in the following interview in which he tells of some of the occurrences in the senate which have brought about the present situation. In answer to a question as to whether at any time a majority of democratic senators favored unconditional repeal, he replied:

"No, if we are to judge by the expressed opinions of senators, the majority was the other way—22 for repeal to 23 against. The majority did not object to repeal, but as this is the only law on the statute book

which recognizes bimetalism, we thought and still think repeal ought to be accompanied by some measure which would fulfill the pledges made in the democratic platform.

Mr. Cleveland in his letter to Governor North Carolina clearly expressed his opposition to bimetalism unless it could be secured through international agreement and as through international agreement is out of the question, we naturally concluded he would veto any separate proposition looking to the use of both gold and silver as money.

"As we would not likely secure a two-thirds vote, to pass it over his veto, we regarded the striking down of silver in this fashion as a serious calamity, and hence the struggle against unconditional repeal. Repeal means a contraction of our currency of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year at a time when we need money to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population and business development."

"Did the democratic majority make an attempt to secure party harmony?" "Yes, we found that the repeal senators, who were in a minority of democrats by coalescing with the republican gold and single standard senators, could carry the measure, and, in fact, have it a republican triumph. So some of us endeavored to get a democratic caucus, where we could settle the matter among ourselves. Accordingly, about the 12th or 13th of October, I drew up this call for a caucus, and it was signed by the senators whose names you will see attached:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., October 13, 1893.—The undersigned senators respectfully request that a democratic caucus be called to meet at the earliest day practicable. M. C. Butler, J. L. Pugh, G. G. Vest, E. C. Walchall, J. H. Berry, John Martin.

"Under our caucus rules any five senators can call a caucus. You see there are six. A number of the repealers refused to sign it. Mr. Gorman, our chairman, and several others requested me to press the matter just then, as he hoped to reach a satisfactory conclusion by individual interviews. After consultation with the gentlemen who had joined me, we concluded to comply with this request with the hope that we might agree upon something that would bring us together in the manner indicated by Mr. Gorman. Three or four days elapsed, and nothing was accomplished, when Mr. Vest drew up this paper, which you will see is numerously signed:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., October 16, 1893.—To the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic Caucus: The undersigned respectfully request you to call a meeting of democratic senators for the purpose of conferring in regard to the action which should be taken by the democratic party in this senate upon the pending silver legislation, and we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by the action taken by a majority of the caucus as to the bill pending."

"The repealer senators, or a large number of them, flatly refused to go into caucus and the second effort fell through.

"Then the committee of democratic senators, who had been working assiduously and earnestly for some compromise, finally hit upon what we have seen published in the papers. This was signed by thirty-six senators out of forty-three, and by many of us that it was acceptable to the president and secretary of the treasury, so that we thought we had secured harmony all around, and united upon this as a democratic measure and put it through.

"This paper was signed on Saturday, and we were rejoicing on Sunday, and until the New York papers arrived on Monday, in the hope that we should have plain party sailing. The New York papers announced the compromise, and then for the first time it was announced that the president and secretary of the treasury repudiated the compromise and claimed to have had no hand in it and to have been ignorant of its contents. The senators who were instrumental in getting it up conveyed a very different impression to those of us who were induced to sign it, and I have no doubt they had good grounds for their belief. As we could not pass the compromise without a full democratic vote, seven democratic senators, all but one, in favor of repeal having refused to sign it, we, of course, had to abandon it. The senators from the silver states did not seem inclined to accept it and help pass it, and those of us who had been regarding the passage of the bill, concluded to allow the minority of democrats with the republican annex, pass the bill and take the responsibility, and thus the fight ended."

### HOW THE END CAME.

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**THE BOYS WITH** the shilling to the cotton, they have their inkling this week.

Sam Jack and his girls will be here.

"Crooks" they are called and Crooks they may or may not be. But whatever else they are, I am told they are beautiful and that the show is good of its kind. It will be given at the old opera house.

Al Fields, the best old-time negro of the lot, who always has the finest kind of a minstrel show, will bring his Columbian to the Grand on Tuesday and Wednesday, with Wednesday matinee. A lot of old favorites are with the company.

Bob Graham, an exceedingly clever comedian, whether in comic opera or farce comedy, will be here Friday and Saturday. He calls his comedy "After the Ball," which means little, but he is sure to have a lot of clever people as he did in "Larry, the Lord."

"I just saw de horse and buggy der," which means little, but he is sure to have a lot of clever people as he did in "Larry, the Lord."

Now it's Bettina Gerard's turn and the papers are giving her a great deal of free advertising on account of her last very questionable matrimonial venture. It may be business with her, but it certainly is all very nasty. The woman's record in this respect seems to be about as bad as it well could be.

There are some very funny features about this matrimonial experience with young Mr. Wolfe. If the newspaper stories can be relied on, Mr. Wolfe seems to have been very reluctant in the wedding, to say the least, but he seems to have been pretty badly broken up by the discovery that the woman was merely toying with his affections, as it were. To one reporter he told a dramatic tale of how he protested against matrimony in general and especially of the Gerard plan; how he protested and how the fair Betina refused to ensnare him; how he bled Dr. Houghton, of the Little Church Around the Corner when he refused to marry them on the ground that Bettina had already been twice divorced and her reputation was generally bad; and then how he was forced to appear in the ruthless monster in skirts and other lingerie yanked him over into Jersey and there had the consummation tied by a two dollar justice of the peace. He was sad and unhappy then, but his sorrow was not in it with which the fair Betina would when his blushing bride—they all blush. I believe—informed him that she had just married him for fun or pique or something of the sort, and that the real man in the case was a fellow actor named Beach. Wolfe left the company at the same time making dire threats against Beach. Threats, I suppose, are demanded by stage etiquette; but this particular tragedy will get no further than the threats.

And Kuehne, too! Well, everybody will envy Charley Coghlan the possession of such a charming bride, but what about the mother-in-law?

And what about that other wife, the English woman whose marital relations have never before been so far as I have been able to learn, questioned?

Certainly it is that when Coghlan was in Chicago the English wife was there.

And equally certain—more certain, for I know whereof I speak in this latter instance—Rose Coghlan when here a few days ago stated that Charles was married. If there has been a divorce in the two weeks that have elapsed, I haven't heard it.

Coghlan seems to be doing the Louie James act. For years the tender marital relations of James and Marie Walworth were run in on unsuspecting newspaper writers from Maine to California; and now when Marie asks for a divorce, Louie declares they were never wed.

There's a story back of this Coghlan wedding. The dispatches tell of a ceremony late at night, a justice of the peace having been called in for the purpose, a wedding supper with but few present—how many it does not say—and then a pledge to secrecy all around. Some of the fellows at the clubs have been so indiscreet as to indicate that there is a story between the lines, and there may be.

There is quite a disparity in the ages of these attractive people. Charles Coghlan is fifty-two years old, Miss Beveridge not yet nineteen. The marriage returns show that Charles Francis Coghlan, age fifty-two, was born in Paris, France; that his present residence is given as Canada. He gives the maiden name of his mother as Anna Maria Kelly. He was never married before, he says in the affidavit. Miss Beveridge was born in Springfield, Ill.; she is the granddaughter of ex-Governor Beveridge of Indiana. Her mother, Baroness von Werder, has been traveling with her.

Mr. Coghlan was the literary executor of Lord Buxton's estate. He finished two of Buxton's plays and is the author of several others.

Rose Coghlan when told about the marriage was evidently much astonished at the news. She said:

"He has paid a great deal of attention to both mother and daughter for a year. I never thought that he was going to come to this. He is a lucky fellow. She is an awfully nice girl. I don't know how much ability she has for the stage, but she is remarkably intelligent, and likely to make a success of anything she tries. She has been remarkably careful and good, and has been with her mother, the baroness. She has never permitted her daughter to get out of her sight. Her mother was, I believe, against her going on the stage. To think that Charles should keep the thing quiet like that! This is 'diplomacy' with a vengeance."

The mother doesn't seem to have cut much of a figure in the affair.

Theatrical people generally were greatly surprised at the news. It was very generally supposed that Coghlan was already married. Last spring in New York and during the Chicago engagement, Coghlan lived with a woman whom he introduced as Mrs. Coghlan and with whom, it was understood, he had lived for eighteen years. His daughter, Miss Beveridge Coghlan, who is seventeen years old, lived with them.

Another matrimonial episode in which stage people figure is that of J. Kline Emmet, now known as his father's successor in the particular line in which the father won fame and fortune.

And here's another funny story.

It will be remembered that the last year or two of the elder Emmet's life the newspapers contained many stories of the comedian's relations with a woman in his company. The son endeavored in his capacity as manager, to discharge the woman upon several notable occasions, but always without effect.

When Emmet died and young Emmet put on his Fritz shoes and wig, the leading lady of the company, Miss Emily Lytton, began to be boomed almost on an equality with a star, and now comes the little lady who bears Emmet's name and charges Miss Lytton with occupying the role of co-respondent.

Mrs. Emmet was before her marriage, Daisy Kelly, daughter of a physician in Penn Yan, N. Y., and was a boarding school miss six years ago when she married Emmet. She went to Geneva, Switzerland, with her little girl two and a half years old, and remained there until recently. It is said, however, that more than a year ago her husband stopped sending her money, and she came back and she reappeared and kept her return secret until she confronted Emmet and Miss Lytton and demanded that he support her. He wished to avoid divorce proceedings, and she is said, after waiting until a divorce was



ago without hearing from her husband, she placed her case in the hands of a lawyer.

And yet another. Is there no end to them? This, however, is not a new story. It's Johnny Ward, the ball player, and Helen Danbury, the actress. There was the usual flourish of trumpets when the ball player and the actress were wed, and for a time the papers were full of pretty stories of marital felicity and all that. Later, however, was a change. Helen didn't like the idea of retiring from the stage, and there was a separation. That was in 1890, I believe. After a while they lived together again, but their differences, as Helen now says, were never entirely healed. Now she sues for absolute divorce, and it looks as if Ward, who is up in Canada hunting, would let the case go by default.

Why is it that the stage people are allowed to have a different code of morals from that of the rest of us? Whether they are allowed to have it or not seems immaterial; they practice it, and it is this that brings the stage into disrepute. I am inclined to resent pretty strongly the suggestion that the stage is itself a lesson in teaches, or may teach, is degrading, for I don't believe it is; but the lives of many of those who shine thereon are morally rotten and the knowledge of this has a bad effect on society generally. No matter how tough the story told on an actor or actress, be it true or not, it does not seem to be degraded by it. Public sentiment permits this state of affairs and astute managers, pandering to the tastes of this public sentiment, see that the story is given the widest circulation possible. It advertises "People say 'we must look only at the art.' They go to see him or her and talk about the art? Oh, no; it's the scandal they talk about and discuss. Not the old people alone, but the young discuss it all and are harmed by it. There's where the greatest danger lies. Don't hold the stage responsible for the acts of its people. It has enough to bear without this.

I am told that the improvements at the Edgewood are going ahead. This means that the house will pass into the hands of Jefferson, Kline & Erlanger and will be given over to a better class of attractions than ever before. Hub Matthews tells me that Crane, the famous comedian, will be there in "The Play Girl," that Dixie, as Adonia, with all his pretty girls, will be there; and that the other attractions owned and controlled by this big firm will go to the Edgewood. If they do, it will be a unique thing for the house, and the coming will be watched for with interest.

The man who does the sculpture art is the latest addition to the variety stage. He's a novelty and he goes. This man appears in a black velvet cap and cape and wears a paintbrush and sculptor's garb in sentimental poses and pictures, but after his bow is made and actual work begins he discards them. His apparatus consists of a board three feet square and almost upright, the top being lined back a bit to show a slight angle to assure the play's adhering. This board is brightly illuminated by a row of shaded lights across its top. For the rest there is a convenient table on which are piled masses of clay, each about the size of a baseball. Some one in the audience decides the nationality of the head to be shaped and work begins. The first step consists simply in throwing the clay balls at the board with great force. To the average spectator this proves irresistibly funny, and the modeler is at once in the humor. When there is enough clay sticking to the board the shaping begins. Both hands are used in very rapid movements, and in a few moments the mass looks enough like the Indian asked for to bring out a round of applause. But the sculptor's artistic sense is not pleased, and another valley of mud falls into his poor Lo full in the mouth. There is further laughing, more touching up of the face, and in about five minutes an Indian head is formed, which, viewed from an orchestra chair, seems a remarkably good piece of work. Answering another demand, the Indian gets his physiognomy sadly bruised again by another onslaught of the material of which he is composed. Eyes, nose and mouth are thus visited, and in a much shorter time than it took to make the first head the Indian becomes a Chinaman. By the same process he is changed into a Zulu. The modeler with exceeding modesty announces that he has more than 250 nationalities at his command, but modeling three fits the time allowed for him.

New York reverses Boston's decision in "The Algerians," and says it will go.

The New York production, with the Tempest-Sieger kiss and all accessories, was made on Thursday night. The music is said to be beautiful and the libretto of Stein and Brough is pronounced a remarkable piece of work. The comic opera is deemed a rare bird in that it is free from vulgarity and horse play and is, nevertheless, sufficiently humorous and fascinating to hold an audience. If it is all that, it is rare indeed. As on the opening night in Boston, Ada Ritchie fainted. There are several songs that are likely to take.

Monte Carlo's Boston Grand Opera Company stranded in Lockport. Pasquino, Italian, Gauer, Eva Cummings and Alice Bone were among the members of the company.

Everybody in New York is reading Alan Doo's "The Pious Husband," a novel just published. The story purports to be the matrimonial autobiography of a rather gay actress and some of the stage folks thought the fiction had been based on recognizable facts. It was even declared that the case of careless wedlock described in the book was to be recognized as a free-hand history of one in real life. Rumors of lawsuits and other retaliation floated in upper Broadway, but, of course, will amount to nothing.

J. M. Hill has sold his interest in "The Algerians" to C. J. Whitney, the Detroit manager, who seems stuck on DeKoven's operas, having some time since purchased "The Pious Husband." It may be a winner, but it's good thing Hill would have kept it. J. M. usually has a hard head.

Florence Brookwell, who is Keene's leading lady, is said to be only sixteen years old. It's evident that this young woman doesn't intend to be an old maid.

The Tempest-Sieger kiss is said to knock men up (Hawson put down) to know

out all rivals in that line. For emotion and intensity, it captures the comic opera bakery. J. O.

### THE THEATERS THIS WEEK.

Three Attractions at the Grand—One at the Old House.

Al G. Field is to the front once more with his big minstrel enterprise. Field is nothing if not original. He has set the pace in minstrelsy the past several years, and seems destined to maintain the lead. At least, he will if he keeps up the policy he has pursued the past several years—at each recurring visit he has had an improved entertainment over the preceding one. He is out with flaming announcements for the coming season, and while his promises are profuse, the public accept them, knowing that no disappointments follow the appearance of this sterling company. The minstrel loving public looks forward with pleasure to the annual visits of Al G. Field and his Columbian minstrels, which will appear at the Grand opera house on Monday and Wednesday, October 31st and November 1st. There will be a matinee Wednesday.

Governor Bob Taylor.

The capacity of the Grand will be tested Thursday night when "Bob" Taylor, ex-governor of Tennessee, will step before the lights to deliver his lecture. A new lecture entitled "The Paradise of Fools" will be given on this occasion. We all remember with pleasure his last lecture, "The Middle and the Ends," which he delivered in this city on October 31st and November 1st. There will be a matinee Wednesday.

"Bobs" fame rests on his character delineation and dialect of the great American backwoods. He is singularly gifted with the mimic power to a high degree and his pathos is deep, tender and heart-moving. His rendition of "The Middle and the Ends" is as sweet as the strain of a lyric melody and soaring as the soul's sublimest thoughts. He is a true artist in the song of the lark, and puts one on good terms with all the world. If you wish to enjoy yourself, go to the Grand and hear "Bob" Taylor Thursday evening.

Bob Graham in "After the Ball."

Bob Graham is well known to Atlanta theater goers as the comedian of the original "Little Tyeon Opera Company." He has always been a great favorite here and his many friends will be eager to see him essay a new role in his new comedy, "After the Ball."

"Bob Graham and 'After the Ball' were the attractions at Harri's academy last night, and they filled the house to overflowing. The play is an adaptation from the French and is full of amusing situations and fine finish. The plot turns upon the adventures of Paul Gibbs, who finds himself engaged to two girls on a dual life and in his attempt to carry out a dual life and in his prospective father-in-law leads him into many embarrassing situations, and keeps the house in a roar throughout.

Bob Graham took the part of Paul Gibbs and personated it in a very clever manner. He met with a most enthusiastic reception. His rendition of "After the Ball," sung while under the influence of a glowing light, carried the house off its feet and occasioned a recall after recall.

Mr. Graham has with him a well-balanced company, all of whose members are deserving of notice. Mr. Drake's make-up and acting as well as the influence of the house in a very ordinary remark. He comprehends the part exactly and his work is finished in all its details. He is a decided success as Matilda Hicks.

"After the Ball," as now presented, is a delectable comedy, and each pronouncement has a different meaning.

The steamer between Europe and North America carry on an average about 70,000 passengers per month.

Over 40,000,000 trees have been planted in Switzerland in several years in the effort to "reforest" the country.

The first co-operative society was established at Rochdale, Lancashire, in 1844 by twenty-eight workmen with a capital of \$140.

In every mile of railroad there is seven feet four inches that is not covered by the rails—the space left between them for expansion.

The little island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

A Spaniard has succeeded in extracting from grasshoppers a certain fatty substance which he claims is capable of being transformed into the finest soap extant.

Trajan, the Roman emperor, had a palace near Lake Nemi. It was 50 feet long, 270 feet wide and sixty feet high. There was an arched tunnel leading from the shore to the main entrance.

Yeast for bread-making was first manufactured in 1643. It is computed that over 2,000,000 loaves of bread are baked daily for the people of this country, while twice that amount is used in Europe.

The upholsterer here lines her nest with the leaves of flowers, always choosing such as have very bright colors. They are invariably evergreens, so that no compass would make them more true.

In Brazil not 1 per cent of the male or female servants will sleep in their master's house. They insist on leaving at the latest by 7 o'clock in the evening and will not return before 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

Camphor is the result of evaporating an essential oil derived from two different trees, cinnamonum camphora, which grows in China and Japan, and the dipterocarpus camphora of Sumatra and Borneo.

The little town of Newport, Rhode Island, Nova Scotia, has a population of about 1,400, and among them forty persons, twenty of them women, whose united ages amount to 3,300 years, an average of eighty-four years each.

The vine at Hampton Court is believed to be the largest in Europe, its branches extending over a space of 2,300 feet. It was planted from a slip in the year 1768 and generally bears upward of 2,000 bunches of grapes of the black Hambro' kind.

The green ants of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and uniting them with a kind of natural glue. Cook saw him brood at a time on one leaf drawing it to the ground, while an equal number waited to receive, hold and fasten it.

The expression "leaf as an adder" is from the psalm of David, which appears in the following form: "Their poison is like the poison of serpents. They are like a deaf adder that stoppeth the ear, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming ever so wisely." East Indian travelers tell us that there is a widely prevailing superstition in the east to the effect that both the viper and the adder are poisonous, and the charmer is uttering his incantations and blowing his music, by turning one ear to the ground and holding the point of the tail to the other.

place called Arnold was returning home from Canton, where he had been with a horse called Arnold, the roadside near his house he saw a horse hitched to a fine phaeton, tethered to a tree. The horse was white with foaming perspiration and his head was drooped between his knees, showing a fatal condition.

The farmer stopped his wagon and made an inspection. He saw no one near, and the only contents of the buggy was a small package of crackers, and a few apples. Suspecting something wrong, he unfastened the horse and attaching him to the rear end of his wagon drove home.

Early yesterday morning the farmer with his mysterious horse and phaeton on his hands began to make inquiries. He learned that a small youth, apparently about ten years old had been seen late the afternoon before seated in the phaeton and driving rapidly toward Canton.

From the description of the youth the farmer was led to suspect Will Carbow, the ten year old son of James Carbow, a black man who lives in Atlanta. Carbow has been doing some work near Canton during the past few weeks. He went to Carbow's and there found the mite of original sin, a small boy, who was sitting in the phaeton and driving it. He questioned him and without trouble secured the facts about the horse and buggy.

He took the small youth in charge and started to the city early yesterday morning. He carried Carbow to the police headquarters, where the little sinner, shivering and crying, told about his adventure. Gradually he began to smile as he related the details of his misadventure. "I just saw de horse and buggy der every day," said he, "and I tuk a notion it was a good chance to get a ride. I went in dere wid amndder boy and we hitched up and drove off. I wanted to go to see my daddy and to get a 'possum—dere's lots of fine ones up dere—and we started off. De umber boy wudnt go only about a mile and turned back. I didn't; I went on."

"Geehwiz! you oughter seed me drivin'! I jes' fied. De horse jos fomed wid sweat. But I piled on de whip and made him go fust. I went thirty-three miles in jes' four hours."

Young Carbow said he had no further use for the horse after reaching his destination, and he left him in the hands of the police, where he was found by the farmer. He says he regrets being found out very much, as he intended going on a 'possum hunt last night.

Carbow is a white boy, but he is as tough as can be found. The police department has already had numerous experiences with him, but he has always secured his release on the plea that he is too young to be held. He is remarkably bright and fears nothing.

He was locked up and kept at police headquarters last night. His father says the police department will have to take charge of the boy.

"RAINBOWS AND CROCKS OF GOLD."

Dr. T. C. Tupper Will Be Requested to Lecture Again.

A very interesting and unique lecture, entitled "Rainbows and Crock's of Gold" was recently given in this city by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Tupper.

Dr. Tupper was of a literary character, very practical and humorous, replete with rich gems of thought and suggesting many truths in the philosophy of life.

Dr. Tupper's lecture was a legend of childhood, Washington Irving, Will Carlow, Mark Twain, the rainbow as a phenomenon of nature, beauty-loving Greeks, St. John's vision, the rainbow as a moral life, the merry heart, crocks of gold and the law of contrasts.

ODD LITTLE ITEMS.

A peer cannot resign his peerage.

England is said to have over 1,000,000 widows.

The average height of clouds is a mile or rather a little more.

The word penknife is one of the words found only once in the Bible.

Business worries are said to be the cause of 12 per cent of the cases of insanity.

The grenadiers got their name from their original weapon—the hand grenade.

Mexico's standing army numbers 44,000 men, or about double that of the United States.

In 680 the king of Northumberland gave 800 acres of land for one book containing the history of the world.

According to measurements given in the Bible Noah's ark was a larger vessel than the Great Eastern.

In Chinese the letter I has 145 ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

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BLUE POINTS at Vieuxaux's 16 1/2 cent.

## HAS BEEN DECIDED.

Judge Hopkins Sustained Auditor Moyers in the A. and F. Case.

THE EXCEPTIONS WERE KNOCKED OUT.

For Two Years There Has Been a Legal Fight Over the Road—Judge Hopkins' Decision Virtually Ends It.

Had not Auditor Moyers cultivated a taste for milk there might not have been a single point in his report on the Atlanta and Florida claims left unsustained by Judge John L. Hopkins. As it was, exceptions were allowed to the amount of \$30 for the killing of a cow.

Out of the amount involved in the bills of exceptions filed to the report of Mr. W. T. Moyers, the amount mentioned is the only thing disturbed by Judge Hopkins in his decision which was rendered yesterday. In giving his decision Judge Hopkins presided on account of the disqualification of Judge Lumpkin, a competent very highly Auditor Moyers, and gave him due credit for the careful work he had expended upon it.

Another matter of importance is Judge Hopkins' recognition of the six months rule, which is the acknowledgment of a new principle. This rule has been decided in at least six different ways, in three of which decisions the supreme court of the United States participated. Mr. Moyers studied the rule carefully and decided that it was eminently fitted to be applied in the case of the Atlanta and Florida road. As a general rule a mortgage is a lien superior to all others except court costs and actual running expenses of the road, and six months rule was adopted as all claims on accounts necessary to "keep the road together" and as a going concern up to a time not longer than six months going into the hands of a receiver should be allowed.

The matter was then put into the hands of an auditor, Mr. Moyers, and he was to determine what expenses should be paid out of the fund in court. The Central Trust Company had various exceptions against Mr. Moyers' report, which allowed the preterit debt to be paid. This company also filed exceptions to the compensation allowed the attorneys for bringing the fund into court and for the advancing of the receiver, also to the compensation allowed the attorneys for bringing the fund into court and for the advancing of the receiver, also to the compensation allowed the receiver to the receiver. The report of the auditor allowed the preterit debts and the debt to be paid. This company also filed exceptions to the compensation allowed the attorneys for bringing the fund into court and for the advancing of the receiver, also to the compensation allowed the receiver to the receiver. The report of the auditor allowed the preterit debts and the debt to be paid. 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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year, . . . . . \$6.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 24 pages), . . . . . 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, . . . . . 8.00  
 The Weekly, per year, . . . . . 1.00  
 All editions sent postpaid to all addresses.  
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ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1893.

## The Way to Relief.

If any casual and careless reader is under the impression that The Constitution's attitude in the matter of unconditional repeal makes it an obstructionist, so far as the administration is concerned, he labors under a mistake which cannot be corrected too soon.

The unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act is merely an incident, so to speak. It is now practically disposed of, and its discussion is a thing of the past. The Constitution's stand when it was an issue before the country and in our national councils is a matter of record, and needs no further elaboration here.

Fortunately for the people, the wise leaders who shaped the thought of the Chicago convention, and constructed its platform, recognized the fact that the great need of the hour was financial relief. They were aware that the diverse interests of this vast republic required more than one plan of relief, and they, therefore, put several different relief planks in their platform. Besides the silver plank, they had one recommending the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, and another demanding the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. These two planks, or even one of them, when put into practical execution and given its full effect, in accordance with the will of the party authoritatively expressed in its platform, will enable the people to use their credit in a legitimate way and lighten their burdens.

In this great work of financial relief, as outlined by the Chicago platform, the administration and the party will find no more zealous ally than The Constitution. The outlook is encouraging. Back of the administration stand the victorious hosts of democracy whose overwhelming ratification of the state bank and tariff reform planks of our platform cannot fail to expedite the legislation that is necessary to redeem the pledge of the party for relief. Under the circumstances, there can be no disappointment, uncertainty or delay. The 10 per cent tax on state bank notes will, no doubt, be repealed, and the demand in every section for a well-secured, expansive local currency will be satisfactorily met, and the course of business and the movement of crops will then be freed from the disastrous influences of the currency famine which periodically occurs under our present financial system. The unconstitutional protective tariff will be destroyed, root and branch, and the customs duties will be reduced to a revenue basis, thus cheapening the cost of living and naturally forcing our manufacturers to reach out for the trade of foreign countries, instead of charging two prices to their home people.

With our currency thus readjusted and the robber tariff abolished, the economical administration of the government will leave our farmers and wage earners nothing to ask for beyond the just rewards that will follow their own untiring labor. The arteries of commerce will throb and pulse with new life, and the hum of prosperous industry will be heard in every quarter. Confident capital and happy labor will march hand in hand, building up the waste places, developing our matchless resources, and working out the destiny of the greatest nation on the earth.

The administration and party standing on the democratic platform are now in control of every branch of the government. If the pledges made by the party are redeemed, as they must be, relief will come!

## Lunacy in Georgia.

From the annual report of the trustees of the Georgia lunatic asylum, just issued, many suggestive facts might be collected by students of sociology.

Of the whites admitted to the asylum during the year ending October 31st, seventy-seven are farmers and fifty have "household duties" opposite their names. These latter are presumably housewives. The next highest occupation on the list is that of carpenters, who furnish six inmates.

No journalists are reported, and only one lawyer and one bank cashier. Herodotus claims forty-eight victims, alcoholism one, overstudy one, and domestic trouble two.

The classification for the year would doubtless fit previous years. The proportion of farmers and housewives appears to be about the same in Georgia as it is in New England. Perhaps, on these days, when the farmers get rich

of some of their burdens, imposed upon them by class legislation, fewer of them will be driven into insanity.

## A Nonsensical Bill.

The house of representatives has not been in session but four days, but in that time it has improved the opportunity to pass the most nonsensical bill that has been sent to the senate from the house in a long time. We refer to the bill prohibiting the sale of all but "medicated and cubed cigarettes" in the state of Georgia.

If the paternalism of such legislation as this did not condemn the measure, the limitation of the sale fixed by the house certainly would. To inhibit the sale of cigarettes in general, and to license the sale of "medicated and cubed cigarettes" is to adopt a legislative nullification which is rather more amusing than serious. The line between the medicated and the non-medicated article would be drawn entirely by the dealer and the smoker, and it would not be long before the market would be glutted with the medicated article, which, however, would probably be not sufficiently "medicated" to injure its sale.

Such legislation as this is unwise and unnecessary. It would be entirely proper for the legislature to pass an act prohibiting the sale of adulterated cigarettes or adulterated articles of any kind where adulteration is dangerous. If it were constitutional, we think it would also be a good idea for the legislature to pass a law to establish a pillory for the punishment of any man who allows his growing boy to smoke cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form without expostulating with him at once with a slipper or a switch. But if a man has no more sense than to neglect to address his attention to the welfare of his own family, it is not the part of the state to step in and exercise paternal functions for him. It is a dangerous step in the wrong direction.

Such legislation as this bill is a much greater nuisance than that which it seeks to rectify. The senate should, and no doubt will, send it to the graveyard where they bury legislative freaks.

## A Valuable Suggestion.

We call attention to a communication published elsewhere from Councilman William P. Hill, in which he brings before the people, at a time when it should be most effective, a matter in which the city is vitally interested—the elimination of the question of the control of the city's money from municipal politics.

The Constitution has, time and again, discussed the importance of a change in the present system of managing the city's money, and we are more convinced now than ever that as long as the present method prevails, the city will be involved in interminable confusion and useless controversy at every election in which councilmen are to be chosen. As the matter now stands, and as it has been for a time much longer than has been good for the city, the single question of the control of the city's money has figured more conspicuously in municipal elections than anything else. This brings about bitter controversy between good citizens, and arraigns against each other such men and such institutions as should be working in harmony for the best interests of the city.

We believe that public sentiment is now ripe for a change, and that not only will the people endorse the new movement to take this matter out of politics, but that the banks themselves will cooperate to shut out this perennial apple of discord.

The Constitution has no suggestion to make concerning any plan that should be established as a substitute for the present system, but we do know that there should be a change, and that the sooner it takes place, the better it will be for all concerned.

## Richmond and Atlanta.

The Richmond State, in its recent Chamber of Commerce edition, gives some very interesting facts and figures. The city has a banking capital of \$6,750,000; 1,000 manufacturing concerns with \$17,500,000 capital; wholesale houses doing an annual business of \$36,250,000; fifty odd miles of street railways; five railroads and river transportation, and 110,000 population, counting the suburbs.

The State claims that no city of the same size in the country is so blessed with street car facilities. This is a mistake. Our city directory for this year shows that Atlanta has ninety-four miles of street railways. We have 633 manufacturing concerns with a capital of \$19,190,000; eleven railroads; 220 wholesale houses, employing 1,000 drummers and doing an annual business of over \$55,000,000; a banking capital of \$5,500,000, and more than 170,000 population, counting the suburbs.

Although Atlanta is only fifty years old, while Richmond is a flourishing town before the revolution, our banking capital is nearly equal to hers, and we have more than double the number of street railways; nearly double the street railway mileage; \$1,690,000 more money invested in manufactures; nearly three times her wholesale business, and 10,000 more population.

These figures speak for themselves. It will be seen that in most of the essentials of city growth Atlanta has outstripped Richmond. We may confidently expect similar progress in future if we guard well and judiciously encourage our manufacturing interests. The Memphis Commercial eloquently says:

It is impossible to overestimate the advantages which manufacturers will bring to Memphis. They will bring innumerable direct and indirect benefits. We shall have an increase in the opportunities of energy and ambition. Capital will find new fields in which to operate, and the whole city be given that contagion of progressiveness which comes from the friction of many minds engaged in many pursuits. Manufacturers will change the whole temper of our people. New and different ideas will come to us. Skill of varied sorts and intellects of many kinds will contribute to a general presence of meeting and competing life. We will find, as industries multiply and the channels of talent and political spirit which is the aggregate of blending forces of thought and ambition and progress. We shall feel the impetus of the flood of advancement which is generated from the multiple hopes and achievements of many human projects and designs. For the widely differing interests and characters of merchants, artisans, thinkers, laborers, mechanics and shopkeepers are not antagonistic,

On the contrary, it is of the fusion of all these distinctive elements that general greatness results. Different vocations are mutually helpful, and out of their seeming distance comes the wide harmony which we call civilization. Every word of this is applicable to Atlanta. The factory is the thing. It has largely built up our city in the past, and we must continue to look to it as the most potent factor of our growth and prosperity. What we want more than anything else is new industries that will employ labor, produce articles that the outside world will buy, and keep money in circulation through their weekly payrolls.

The comparison here drawn between the old and the new capitals of the south should stimulate our people to get together and pull together with redoubled energy. Let us make our semi-centennial year date a new era of enterprise!

## The City Primaries.

The Constitution has received the following communication which explains itself:

Editor Constitution—As a citizen of Atlanta who is interested in good government, I write to ask you, only as to what course should govern my action in the matter of the selection of delegates to the committee of one hundred from my ward.

When the citizens' committee ordered delegations to be chosen by primaries, I was of the opinion that there should be no advance action. However, I see that some good citizens in other wards have called advance meetings and that representative meetings have recommended delegates from the two wards which have already acted. A meeting has been called in my ward to recommend delegates. Now the question arises, should I stay away from the meeting and wait for the primary, and allow a delegation to be recommended for which I will be asked to vote, without having had the privilege of participating in such a recommendation? In other words, should I stay away from the mass meeting, or should I attend it? I am fully aware of the fact that if none of the wards had acted, and the call of the executive committee had been strictly adhered to, my duty would be to wait for the primary. But since the other wards have acted, and since meetings are to be held in all of the wards, I do not see my duty as a good citizen to attend the meeting in my ward in order to assist in selecting a thoroughly representative delegation?

Replying to the question of our correspondent we call attention to the fact that a meeting of the citizens' executive committee has been called for Wednesday of this week. When the committee reassembles it is to be hoped that any declaration it may make will leave no further room for doubt or confusion concerning the manner of the nomination of the municipal ticket.

In the meantime ward meetings will be held in other wards that have not yet acted. The Constitution is now, and has been opposed to this system. We favor a straight-out primary that will give every voter a chance at the ballot box. However, since ward meetings are to be held, we deem it advisable for all good citizens to participate, so that if the executive committee does not order a general primary, the people can have the advantage of the next best thing—the united and harmonious action of the citizens of the respective wards in mass meeting.

We regret that the executive committee did not take action in this matter before meetings were held in either of the two wards which have already acted. Since two ward meetings have been held, however, and since meetings are to be held in other wards, it is best that the citizens generally participate in order that the other delegations to be chosen shall not fall behind the standard of those already selected.

We think that the people of the respective wards should not await further action of the executive committee, but attend the meetings that are to be held in the meantime. If the executive committee authorizes a general primary they will be none the worse off for having participated in the ward meetings.

## Speaker and Speaker Pro Tem.

On account of physical inability Speaker Atkinson has not presided at the sessions of the house since the assembling of the legislature last Wednesday, a providential dispensation regretted by his friends generally, and by his associates in the house, over which he has presided with marked ability.

During the week Speaker Pro Tem. Boileau, of Bibb, has occupied the chair, and has added new laurels to his splendid record as a presiding officer. During the last session of the house the speaker was engaged much of the time in the state campaign and it devolved upon Speaker Pro Tem. Boileau to sit for much of the time in the speaker's chair. His experience and natural inclination make him an admirable parliamentary tactician, and there is no doubt but that his recognized ability as such will call for further and wider recognition in future.

## Give It a Fair Trial.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, informs George Alfred Towns, that if the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law is not followed by an issue of \$200,000,000 gold bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent, the relief expected by the business community would not come.

Mr. Morgan's statement is interesting, but it is not cheerful. John Sherman, another financial pessimist, agrees with Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and the Washington correspondents inform us that it was only by main strength that he could be induced to refrain from attaching a bond amendment to the Voorhees bill.

It is perhaps too early to discuss Mr. Morgan's proposition to issue bonds. We bear in mind the fact that Mr. Carlisle set his face against a bond issue when selfish interests were clamoring for it, and he has steadily refused to consider it, though it is claimed by some that the issue bonds to increase the gold reserve. It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Carlisle took his firm stand without the approval of Mr. Cleveland, and it may be not at present a part of the policy of the administration.

But it is a pity that a great financier, such as Mr. Pierpont Morgan is considered to be, should rise up now and tell the unconditional repealers that there is no relief in that measure unless it is accompanied by a bond issue. Let us hope that Mr. Morgan is wrong. Let us hope—although we may not be

here—that unconditional repeal will give the country the relief that has been promised. It is too soon to make predictions and too soon to consider other legislation on that line. Let unconditional repeal be given a chance. Already stocks are booming, and the bank statement shows a tremendous congestion of funds. Cotton and wheat have not been helped much, but let us hope for the best. Let us give unconditional repeal a fair trial.

## Chicago and the South.

The world's fair has done one great thing for Chicago which will benefit not only that city, but the south at large. It has brought about a better feeling among the people of the south and west. In other words, the east will not, hereafter, have that monopoly in the finances of the country that it has heretofore maintained. There will be more business done with Chicago and the west generally in future, and it is safe to say that whatever business relations may be sustained will be beneficial to all the cities and the sections concerned.

With a most liberal spirit Chicago has welcomed the world, and in that welcome has not only done infinite credit to herself, but to the world. It has been an education to the people of the nations to have been there—to have mingled with the millions and the enterprisers of the west; and those people, and those enterprisers will reap rich benefits in time to come.

There was a cleverness manifested by the people of the famous Windy City which, speaking only for the south, is most appreciated and will not be forgotten. The motto of Chicago is "I Will," and it is really that of the whole country.

## The Mission of the Party.

One fact that stands out significantly in the developments that have recently taken place in Washington is this—that a majority of democrats in both houses have demonstrated their willingness to carry out the pledge of financial relief made in the democratic platform. A majority of democrats in the house voted to substitute the Bland-Allison act of 1878 for the Sherman law, and a majority of the democrats in the senate have just voted for a free coinage amendment to the Voorhees repeal bill.

This fact ought to be encouraging to those democrats who have betrayed a natural anxiety in regard to the future of their party. From our point of view the situation is full of hope. A majority of democratic congressmen have clearly demonstrated their willingness to carry out the spirit and purpose of the democratic platform. Though they have failed in the matter of silver legislation, yet the discussion has taken a most desirable shape. It has materialized the issue. What was vague and undefined before has assumed form and substance. The whole matter has been made simple and clear, so that while certain interests have been giving the country an object lesson in the shape of a money squeeze, the democratic leaders in congress have been giving the people an education on the silver question.

That issue has been clearly defined. It is before the people for settlement, and it will be settled at the ballot box. That the settlement will be a democratic one there is not the slightest reason to doubt. The democratic party will, of course, be attacked for its failure to promptly carry out its financial program as set forth in the Chicago platform; but against such attacks the party is fortified. It is, indeed, impregnable.

It is impregnable because in the history of the world, momentous issues are not carried in a day. Schemes of reform that are far-reaching are not the result of a campaign in which a variety of other issues were involved. For a quarter of a century the democratic party has been urging tariff reform, and only received its commission to carry out that reform last year. We have never yet had a campaign in which the silver issue was arrowed at from the front, but circumstances have made that campaign inevitable in the near future, and the democratic party—the people who make up the rank and file of the organization—need have no fear of the result. In politics as in the other affairs of life, those who have a just cause to further have no reason to fret at temporary delays and setbacks. Only those who are impatient meet with serious disappointment. We are of the opinion that recent events, so far from causing doubt and wavering on the part of democrats, will strengthen their convictions, and give them a firmer belief in the justice of their cause.

The Constitution was in favor of the compromise solely for the purpose of harmonizing the democratic leaders in the senate. There was nothing in it for the people or the party except this. Beyond unconditional repeal lies a campaign which the democratic party will carry on earnestly and vigorously. This is why the democratic senators decided to refrain from further obstruction. They desire that the question shall be decided by the people in a campaign in which the issue shall be wholly free from the embarrassments and complications that a compromise, or the results of a compromise, would inject into it.

Let those who are impatient enough to criticize the democratic party, or to doubt its purposes, bear in mind the fact that there are other pledges in the platform demanding a hearing; that there are other reforms to be carried out; that it is necessary to make sweeping reforms in the tariff, and to adjust the whole body of republican legislation to the necessities and well being of the people. Above all, it is to be borne in mind that the democratic party has outlived and is outliving attacks from without and within. On every occasion of which history makes any record, it has turned defeat into final victory, and has risen to every conceivable embarrassment. Nor is its vitality surprising. The only surprising thing in the history of the party is that those who believe in its principles, which are as immortal in their essence as the instinct of human liberty, should grow impatient or lose hope.

The party carries in its keeping the destiny of the republic, and its mission sanctifies it. It has risen, and it will continue to rise, superior to all contingencies, internal or external. It has its origin in the noblest passion of the human mind. Its mission is to preserve and protect the rights and liberties of

the human race, and to wipe out all forms of injustice that oppress the people.

We, therefore, advise those who are doubtful to cast all doubts away. That which has threatened to divide will strengthen the democratic party. Those who are disappointed should look to the future. The few men who have disappointed hope are but for an hour. Their little performance is soon over. The party is stronger today than it was yesterday; it will be stronger tomorrow than it is today; for its strength lies in the people and the people have selected it to carry out their purposes.

## Money and Madness.

Frederick A. Lovecraft, who committed suicide in New York, last Thursday, was driven to self-murder by his love of money.

Lovecraft was a prominent man in racing and theatrical circles. The dream of his life was to become a millionaire, and to achieve this object he worked with tireless energy. Sometimes his fortune would climb up to \$200,000, and then reverses would reduce the amount. Shortly before his death he was worth \$150,000. Disastrous speculation caused him to lose \$100,000, and it seemed to him that the pitiful \$50,000 that was left was too insignificant to give him another start in life. He went to bed with nervous prostration, and embraced the first opportunity to blow out his brains.

The dead man's friends say that he worked eighteen hours a day, never taking any recreation. He thought of nothing, day and night, but money, and the idea of possessing a million so completely filled his mind that when he saw no hope of acquiring it, life in his eyes was not worth living.

So, at the age of forty-two, with \$50,000 in hand, Lovecraft regarded himself as a pauper and put an end to his misery.

When the republican editor of The Washington Post collaborates an article with the democratic editor, the innocent miswump is pretty sure to get a diff in the neck.

Some of the newspapers are saying that a recently married actor has another wife. Well, speaking of the stage, it will have to be a roomy one when the actors and actresses get all their wives and husbands together.

Editor Merriek, of The Washington Post, has grown sassy since he moved into his new building. He refuses to listen to Colonel Bill Stetter's jokes, although it is well known the jokes are good ones.

The United States admiral who saluted a rebel flag at Rio is trying to explain. Rebels and rebel flags don't seem to have any kind of pull anywhere. Alas for the rebels!

Now is the time for Mr. E. Yellory Anderson to rise and say that the reform club is responsible for unconditional repeal.

## A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

## The Sunday Sermon.

Last Sunday there was preaching, an' we all went out to hear;

The little church was crowded, for the rich an' poor was there;

It was jes a splendid sermon, an' the singin', full an' free—

"Amazing" grace, how sweet the sound that saved a wretch like me."

When I call the sermon splendid, I mean it was the kind

To take deep root an' bear good fruit in every sinner's mind;

'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that blest—

'Twas full of invitation to Christ, an' not to creed.

The text was 'bout the prodigal who spent his livin' neat,

Until he came at last to want the husks the swine did eat;

But a sweet thought gave him comfort when he hardly wished to live:

"I will go unto my Father—for my Father will forgive."

"I'm talkin' to you fellers," said the preacher, "here today,

Who've spent the Master's livin' in a country far away;

You're got to where that feller was—you can't tell why or how,

But come back to the father—he's a waitin' for you now!"

From the amen corner to the door the people gathered near,

An' "pray for us," they shouted, an' it seemed the Lord was there;

An' such a great handshakin'! well, the precious time is past,

But the old church in the backwoods got a blessing that'll last!

## —FRANK L. STANTON.

Mr. Robert Loveman, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has issued his poems in dainty style—just such a handsome setting as such bright gems deserve.

The great show at the capital of Georgia is a fair rival to that in Washington, but we look for better things from it.

## Got There Just the Same.

"We fear no man," the editor said—"Or native-born or foreigner, we'll live in a town that's dead. But, thank the Lord, we're coroner!"

That bright little Albany Herald has a way of talking out in meeting, and a mind of its own.

William Ois Clements, of The North Rome Argus, is the youngest of four sons, the older three being named Trophimus, Ephesus, Dianthus Ois, Phileus Phelodius.

## Home and Full of It.

Fellers are comin' home from the fair—Mighty much tired, but glad they was there; Never was so glad as I like to—the hill is filled with those words of Chicago's—"I will!"

It will be a pleasure to southern admirers of Will N. Harben to know that his books have a wide reading in the west, Chicago and the territory adjacent to it invariably get the best of all that is going.

## That's What.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! the boys are marching—cheer up, comrades, they'll be here; And beneath the starry flag They will blow and they will brag—For they've all been to Chicago and the fair!

There are three forms in the glorious state of Georgia that have no candidates for governor, but they are mighty in the grass.

## The Billville Banner.

We accomplished the great feat of taking one umbrella to Chicago and bringing it back. It didn't rain there for a week.

The railroad ties between Chicago and Kansas are a great deal smoother than many of the same in the south. It's a wonderful provision of nature.

A New York man told us that Chicago was an overgrown village, and that must be the case, as we did not see any checker-playing before any of the grocery stores.

During our absence the sheriff levied on our paper in order to get funds to pay his expenses to the world's fair. But we are happy to state that we have a new outfit, consisting of one pair of homestead shoes and a New Testament.

## RELIEF YET AHEAD.

If the Democrats Will Get Together and Act Without Republican Interference.

From The New York Herald.

This week marks an important turning point in the course of the democratic administration. The hope of reasonable compromise by which to unite the conflicting elements of the party was suddenly shattered by the action of the president in repudiating the overtures of his immediate representatives on the floor of the senate in bringing about a compromise, which was signed by Messrs. Sherman, Voorhees, Lindsay and thirty-one democratic senators, and which offered a basis of settlement on which the party could have gone before the enemy with a more solid front than it is possible to present now, for, view it as we may, the significance of the week before the party in a division which is greatly to be deplored by those who recognize the importance of party harmony.

On last Saturday it appeared that the bend had been safely rounded and the democratic lead horse, with the house ahead, had only to mount the tariff hurdle, then the 10 per cent repeal bush, and then dash under the string at a record-breaking gait.

There is much in the lesson of the experience of the past two months from which to take warning in avoiding a repetition of the dangerous entanglements in which the administration has consciously or unconsciously placed the democratic party. Not having passed unscathed between the narrow gorge of the senate and the republican Charybdis in its first cruise since in power, the party is now in a position where it might well pause for serious thought. Its condition is such as to warrant a radical change in its attitude toward the republicans, and which might afford another rub like that through which it is just now passing. No party can twice go through such an experience without an exhaustion of its vitality.

It may be best, after all, that the party should thus have been brought face to face with its danger, for no lessons are so effective as those lessons learned by experience. But it is particularly fortunate that the developments of the past two months have taken place in the first, instead of in the last, quarter of the democratic administration. Whatever loss the party may sustain this year in Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio or Virginia, there is abundant cause for gratification in the fact that the elections this fall are not more general. It is exceedingly fortunate that the party has a year in which to mend its broken planks before entering the congressional contests, in which not only a new house is to be chosen, but also a new senate, and that senators from all over the union. By turning at once to the vital task of reforming the tariff to a strictly revenue basis and by repealing the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, both of which promises have been solemnly recorded by the party, the democracy can hold its position as the majority party in the next house. Prompt and decisive action on these two questions will go far toward relieving such dissatisfaction and distrust as has been occasioned by recent developments.

In the states which are to act next month, whatever losses are sustained by the party may be attributed directly to the obstinacy of those democrats in congress who, rather than incur sacrifice or displeasure, have been willing to sacrifice their own opinions, their platform and the harmony of their party. Recognizing the fact that such an untenable, impractical and impolitic position could not be sustained before the people, the democrats in the senate who were holding out against reasonable compromise presented a basis of settlement in the Gorman proposition, which yielded, presumably by the consent of the president, as it came from his best friends, his unreasoning ultimatum that congress must do his bidding or nothing. When the mountain would not come to the molehill they compromised and met half way. But in the case of Mr. Cleveland and the people, this apparently equitable settlement did not hold and the mountain has gone to the molehill, thus transferring the contest from this congress to the next—from the senate to the people.

One of the most remarkable interviews that ever appeared in print is that of Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, in a recent issue of The Courier-Journal. Referring to the Gorman compromise, he having been among the first of the democratic members to sign it, Senator Lindsay says:

"Of course I should not have put my name to the paper if I had not believed it to be, if not agreeable, at least not objectionable to the administration. I had no reason for believing that the president and the secretary of the treasury would not seriously object to the compromise. I had good reasons for believing that the compromise was a reasonable way that the concession would be acceptable all around, and under the circumstances I did not see anything left for me to do but to fall in with my friends, who had been acting with me all along in favor of unconditional repeal, and in this way reconcile democratic differences. How such a misunderstanding could have occurred among the friends of the administration perplexes me as it does a number of senators on our side."

Such an abject surrender of conscience and principle is not on record. Here we have the remarkable spectacle of a senator making a great state admitting that he signed the compromise "in this way to reconcile democratic differences," and yet party harmony and the evil of democratic differences is cast to the four winds by Senator Lindsay, who clings with the grip of death to his patronage hold on the administration.

"I thought that I had good reasons for thinking that the president and the secretary of the treasury would not seriously object to the terms of the compromise. I had good reasons for believing that the compromise was a reasonable way that the concession would be acceptable all around, and under the circumstances I did not see anything left for me to do but to fall in with my friends, who had been acting with me all along in favor of unconditional repeal, and in this way reconcile democratic differences. How such a misunderstanding could have occurred among the friends of the administration perplexes me as it does a number of senators on our side."











## IT MUST GO.

The House So Decides in the Case of the Little Cigarette.

ANOTHER BATTLE ROYAL THERE WAS.

But the Battle Was Out-Voted and the Bill Goes to the Senate.

THAT SAVANNAH POLICE COURT BILL

Has Stirred Up a Lively Sensation—New Business in the House—Other Notes and Gossip.

The deadly cigarette was the subject of the hour in the house yesterday morning. When Mr. Stapleton's bill, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, together with tobacco and paper manufactured for the same, was put on its final passage on the previous day, Mr. Battle, of Muscogee, cast his vote against the measure. When it became apparent, however, that the bill was passed, Mr. Battle asked permission to change his vote to the affirmative.

This request was something of a surprise to those unfamiliar with parliamentary law, until just prior to the adjournment of the house, when his attitude was explained by his giving notice that he would move the reconsideration of the bill after the reading of the journal next day.

Under parliamentary usage he could not have done so had he voted in the negative; hence the change of his vote.

Immediately after the conclusion of the

preliminary routine, Mr. Battle arose and began his argument upon the motion to reconsider. He picked up a cigarette from his desk and remarking that he had heard it alluded to as a coffin tack, reduced the prevalent impression that it was deadly to the health of the user.

"I could point out numerous examples in this hall," he said, "of gentlemen who have not been killed by cigarettes—among them the member who is now addressing the house."

As Mr. Battle is bent on the policy plan and is the picture of health and good nature, the force of his illustration was exceedingly obvious. The cigarette, used moderately, he continued, was not injurious, and if the bill became a law it

would simply result in the boys of the state smoking the vilest sort of substitutes. They would cut up plug tobacco or anything else they could obtain and produce a home-made article that would be a coffin tack in grim reality.

It would be impossible to enforce the law, he said, in conclusion, and it was a decided blow at an industry that was largely a southern one.

Mr. Sears addressed the house in reply and said that while he had entered into the discussion on the preceding day with very little investigation of the subject, he had since satisfied himself of the correctness of his position and had been widely congratulated upon his speech. The bill, he continued, was endorsed by the mothers of Georgia and was for the protection of the boys of the state.

Mr. Sears spoke at some length and covered substantially the same ground as on the preceding day.

Mr. Bryan, of Floyd, followed in a strong argument against the bill. He was opposed, he said, to legislation that shifted the responsibility from the parent to the state. It was not the business of the legislature to look after the health of cigarette-smoking boys, but the duty of their parents and the mothers who were proclaimed as being the sponsors of the bill could render it unnecessary by giving proper attention to their boys in their own households.

Mr. Neal, of Floyd, spoke briefly against reconsideration. The bill was a good one, he thought, and should be passed. The dealers were themselves in favor of a general prohibitory law.

Mr. Battle said a few words in conclusion, calling attention to the fact that the boys were already provided for in the minor law, and on motion the previous question was put.

The vote stood, yeas, 41; nays, 54, and the motion to reconsider was lost.

That Savannah Fight. The house bill introduced by Mr. Doonan, of Chatham, giving the police court of Savannah jurisdiction over gambling cases has raised quite a storm in that city and the solicitor general, Mr. Frazier, has published a card in The Savannah News denying that there was any impropriety in his receiving promissory notes from gamblers fined in the superior court.

Mr. Frazier's card concludes by saying: "The receipt of such notes is a matter of course, and is not a reflection on the honor of the solicitor general."

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Nicious liars" any one saying that the gamblers were not both-ered as long as the officials had their notes.

As this card was evidently the outgrowth of an interview with the Hon. Richard D. Guernard, of Chatham, a gentleman was again seen yesterday by a constituent reporter and said:

"As Mr. Frazier did not use my name, I shall pay no attention to his card. If he drags me into the matter personally, I will go for him in lively style, but this he has carefully refrained from doing up to date."

"The bill originated," continued Mr. Guernard, "in the city council of Savannah. The way that the gambling houses have been made a source of revenue to the solicitor general has long been a public scandal. There has never been any serious ef-

fort made to break them up, but on the contrary, they are fined at regular intervals and their notes taken. Then they go right along and pay the notes from the proceeds of the game. This is an open and notorious fact, that Mr. Frazier cannot and does not deny. One of the gambling houses is opposite a church and has been running for years, paying a rich tribute to the solicitor general's office. It is ridiculous for the authorities to claim that they don't know gambling is going on when every street boy in Savannah knows it."

Mr. Merritt Dixon, one of the aldermen, made the charge relating to the notes in open council and Mr. Frazier had nothing at all to say then. Later on, Mayor McDougall and the council addressed a formal inquiry to me, asking whether I would support the bill. I promptly replied that I would. Mr. Osborne would not reply and I don't know what Mr. Doonan did. The bill is a good one, and should be a law. As matters now stand, the solicitor gets all these fines and the interest is plain as to the interest he will take in really suppressing gaming houses.

"I am disgusted with this cigarette bill," said Mr. Battle, of Muscogee. "The hue and cry against cigarettes is unfounded fact and was started by the cigar manufacturers whose business was cut into by the sale of them. The majority of those who voted for the bill were influenced by blind, ignorant and unreasoning prejudice, and they have simply taken a quarter of a million dollars' worth of business annually out of the state without accomplishing an iota of real good. Chemical analysis has proven that the cigarettes on the market at present are absolutely free from all drugs or adulteration. As a matter of fact, they are the purest form in which tobacco can be used. But there are some blamed fools that can't see it that way, and it is no use arguing with them."

No one can accuse Mr. Bryan, of Floyd, who championed the cigarette yesterday, with being a representative of the dunes. Mr. Bryan is an elderly gentleman, earnest and moderate, he continued, was not injurious, and if the bill became a law it

would simply result in the boys of the state smoking the vilest sort of substitutes. They would cut up plug tobacco or anything else they could obtain and produce a home-made article that would be a coffin tack in grim reality.

It would be impossible to enforce the law, he said, in conclusion, and it was a decided blow at an industry that was largely a southern one.

Mr. Sears addressed the house in reply and said that while he had entered into the discussion on the preceding day with very little investigation of the subject, he had since satisfied himself of the correctness of his position and had been widely congratulated upon his speech. The bill, he continued, was endorsed by the mothers of Georgia and was for the protection of the boys of the state.

Mr. Sears spoke at some length and covered substantially the same ground as on the preceding day.

Mr. Bryan, of Floyd, followed in a strong argument against the bill. He was opposed, he said, to legislation that shifted the responsibility from the parent to the state. It was not the business of the legislature to look after the health of cigarette-smoking boys, but the duty of their parents and the mothers who were proclaimed as being the sponsors of the bill could render it unnecessary by giving proper attention to their boys in their own households.

Mr. Neal, of Floyd, spoke briefly against reconsideration. The bill was a good one, he thought, and should be passed. The dealers were themselves in favor of a general prohibitory law.

Mr. Battle said a few words in conclusion, calling attention to the fact that the boys were already provided for in the minor law, and on motion the previous question was put.

The vote stood, yeas, 41; nays, 54, and the motion to reconsider was lost.

That Savannah Fight. The house bill introduced by Mr. Doonan, of Chatham, giving the police court of Savannah jurisdiction over gambling cases has raised quite a storm in that city and the solicitor general, Mr. Frazier, has published a card in The Savannah News denying that there was any impropriety in his receiving promissory notes from gamblers fined in the superior court.

Mr. Frazier's card concludes by saying: "The receipt of such notes is a matter of course, and is not a reflection on the honor of the solicitor general."

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for the relief of indigent confederate soldiers.

The following new business was brought before the house:

By Mr. Bell of Elbert—Prohibiting the obstruction of streams.

By Mr. Sears of Webster—To define certain duties of county commissioners.

By Mr. Mershon of Glynn—To provide for the furnishing of bail in capital cases.

By Mr. Smith of Washington—To amend the act relative to the hiring of county convicts.

By Mr. Lumsden of Talbot—To amend section 4157 of the code relative to jury fees.

By Mr. Overstreet of Screven—To amend the law relative to the time for filing writs.

Also, as to certain exemptions in suits for debt.

By Mr. Hendley of Palaski—To provide for the working of roads.

By Mr. Pate of Dooly—To transfer the county of Dooly from the Southwestern judicial circuit.

Also to change the time of holding the Dooly superior court.

By Mr. Howard of Baldwin—To amend section 1349 of the code.

By Mr. Goodman of Jasper—Amending the act relative to the sale of seed cotton in Jasper county.

A CLAY STRONGHOLD.

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## COLLEGE GOSSIP

Technological Boys Will Meet the University Team at Athens.

TRAINING FOR THE COMING MATCH.

Athletics Are Attracting More Attention Among the Students—What the Boys Are Doing.

Macon, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—It is the general opinion that the trustees made a wise selection in choosing Dr. Gambrell for the position of president. He does not fulfill the highest expectations of the Georgia Baptist. It will surely not be from a lack of activity and interest in his work as president. He has just returned from the Carrollton association, where he met a great array of good people, who listened attentively to him discuss Mercer university. He always comes back with good news and this time is no exception. He reports that several students were engaged to enter college.

President Gambrell is in demand as a lecturer. Last week he accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures at Georgetown college. He has just been invited to lecture in Maryland on the 26th instant. He has also been engaged to lecture during the winter at Stetson university, Florida.

Mercer has one of the ablest faculties of any college in the south. All are young men between thirty and forty years old—are thorough scholars with considerable experience. Every man of the faculty is a church member and an enthusiastic worker. Doubtless no college employing as many teachers can claim as strictly temperate a faculty as that; surely no man can claim to be more so, for not a man in the faculty makes use of even tobacco in any form.

Professor W. H. Young, B. E. O., Ph. D., formerly president of the School of Christian Education in Chicago, has organized a class of education numbering about fifty. Professor Young is well known in Alabama, where he has been for five years. He studied education for twelve years under the best American and European teachers and has had excellent success as a teacher in Canada and in the United States.

The Athletic Association has prevailed upon him to give a series of lectures on the skill of an eloquent and entertaining. The proceeds of this exhibition will go toward completing the football ground in front of the college. The entertainment will be given at the college chapel on Friday night, November 3d. At that time Professor Young will deliver his new and unique lecture on "Eloquence" that has been so highly praised by the press of the south. He will be highly humorous, amusing and instructive in a novel manner. The students are trying hard in every way possible to raise enough money to build a football ground. The ground on which they now are compelled to do all their practicing is about one-third less than the best ground in the south. It is a very stumpy, which makes it very dangerous to play. The practice games furnish great amusement to the students, and they are very popular. Now, if these people and all others that enjoy a good game of football will be fully repaid by the lecture, they will do so, and will do so, and will do so.

Mercer plays no football this year outside of the city of Macon. That is what the faculty decided at its last meeting. This decision of the faculty was contrary to the expectations of most of the students, as every one of the faculty was known to be highly in favor of the game. This action was quite a surprise and a regret to many of the students. The amount of kicking and grumbling is indelible on the zeal of the faculty. It is a pity that the interest in the game will decrease since the team will have nothing to stimulate the student's enthusiasm.

The faculty, it is said, is heartily in favor of athletic sports, but does not approve of the student's going away to play games of exercise and recreation only, and not for the purpose of competing for honors in the sporting world. The members of the faculty believe that leaving the college on such excursions will necessitate a great and unnecessary expense, besides having a tendency to dissipate the student and distract his mind from his studies. It is feared that if the student's ardor and enthusiasm are not checked, they will be completely dissipated. The faculty will receive more attention than that of the student's going away to play games of exercise and recreation only, and not for the purpose of competing for honors in the sporting world.

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## They "Acknowledge Service," and the Trial Proceeds at Once.

Such attempts have put others in jail. But the cases are different. They bought their goods regularly, sold them without reference to cost, and tried to settle with the sheriff afterwards, while we bought these at half price and settled with the sheriff in advance.

\$356.53 in Gloves—Gloves for all sorts and kinds, unless it is the worthless kind, at COST.

\$730.43 in Ribbons—Satin, Gros Grain, Moire and Fancy. They are usually held for about 100 per cent profit; our price, COST.

\$549.45 in Umbrellas. The weather will not be fine always and you will need an Umbrella. Anything at or below COST.

\$5,000 in needful goods, covered by the elastic term "Notions." Among the one thousand and one little things we will offer you 1,001 bargains. This is the opportunity of the decade for Atlanta shoppers.



E. M. BASS & CO.

pure. For sale only at 12

Try it. There is no better Whisky on earth for price. Rose's Purity guaranteed absolutely pure. For sale only at 12 Marietta St.



